

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 2217.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

PRICE
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BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—The next ANNUAL MEETING of this Association will be held at LIVERPOOL, commencing on Wednesday, September 14, 1870.
President Elect.—Professor HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S., President of the Ethnological Society of London.

Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Assistant General Secretary, G. GRIFFITH, Esq. M.A., Harrow. Information about Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Liverpool.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN,
Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

Lecture Arrangements, after Easter, 1870.

Lecture Hour, Three o'clock.

Subscribers of Two Guineas are admitted to all the Courses.

Professor BLACKIE, F.R.S.E.—Four Lectures 'On Moral Philosophy.' On Tuesdays, April 26th to May 17th. Subscription, Half-a-Guinea.
Professor TYNDALL, LL.D. F.R.S.—Seven Lectures 'On Electric Phenomena and Theories.' On Thursdays, April 29th to June 9th. Subscription, One Guinea.

Professor ROBERT GRANT, LL.D. F.R.S.—Seven Lectures 'On the Astronomy of Comets.' On Saturdays, April 30th to June 11th. Subscription, One Guinea.

Professor SEELY, LL.D.—Three Lectures 'On History.' On Tuesdays, May 4th, 11th, and 18th. Subscription, Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will re-commence on April 23rd (Professor Blackie, 'Interpretation of Popular Myths'). April, 1870.
H. BENICE JONES, Hon. Sec.

PALL MALL CLUB, 6, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall, S.W.—This Club is instituted to facilitate association among Gentlemen who desire to enjoy the advantages of a Club which is free from political bias. There is no pecuniary liability attaching to membership. Members are elected forthwith by ballot of the Committee.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas. Annual Subscription, Town Members, Four Guineas; Country Members, Two Guineas.

COMMITTEE, 1870.

Armagh, the Very Rev. the Dean of; Hope, Adrian, Esq.; Brabyn, Frederick, Esq.; Hunter, Charles, Esq.; Birkbeck, W. Lloyd, Esq.; Kilmarnock, Lord; Beal, James, Esq.; Martin C. Wykeham, Esq. M.P.; Farquhar, Gilbert, Esq.; Robinson, Rev. Dalgarino; Hankey, Henry Alers, Esq.; Sherborn, Alexander, N., Esq.; Johnston, Edward, Esq.; Somers, George, Esq.; Townshend, the Marquis.

Bankers—The London and County Bank, Hanover-square.
All applications to be made to the Secretary, at the Club.

THE COLONIAL CLUB, 13, Grafton-street, Bond-street, W. is NOW OPEN for Colonists and Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in the Colonies. Members are subject to no liability whatever. Gentlemen desirous of joining are invited to visit the Club House, which possesses every accommodation, and is luxuriously furnished. The preliminary number of 300 Members entrance fee Five Guineas is being rapidly filled up. Beyond that number the entrance fee will be Ten Guineas. Annual subscription, Five Guineas.—Forms of application, &c. may be obtained of the Secretary.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—A PHOTOGRAPH, one-third full size, of the two larger fragments of the inscription on the MOABITE STONE, from tracings taken by Captain WARREN, R.E. are NOW READY at the Office of the Fund, 9, Pall Mall East, and may be obtained of Mr. EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, price 2s. 6d.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
For the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.

President.—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, F.R.A.

The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of this Charity, will take place on SATURDAY, the 7th of May, in WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, at six o'clock.
His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL in the Chair.

* Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea; to be had of the Stewards, and the Assistant-Secretary, from whom all particulars relating to the Institution may be obtained.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Hon. Sec.

FREDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant-Secretary.

21 Old Bond-street, W.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The Eighty-first ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, May 11th; the Right Hon. LORD DUFFERIN and CLANDESTINE, K.P., in the Chair.

First List of Stewards.

Sir Henry L. Anderson, K.C.S.I.
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Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart. M.A.

Tickets, 21s. each, may be obtained at the Chambers of the Corporation, 4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI, on TUESDAY, April 26, at Half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, by the kind permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq. The Receipts for the current half-year will procure Admission for Members and Friends.
LEWIS COCKOC,
E. E. ANTHOUS, Hon. Secs.
444, West Strand.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY,
3, Conduit-street, Regent-street.
The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society will OPEN on MONDAY, May 9. Admission daily, from 9 to 5, 14. Season Tickets, 2s. 6d.
The Conversations will be held on May 24th next.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—The LIFE COSTUME ACADEMY will be held (after the close of the Exhibition) at 53, George-street, Portman-square. Instructor, W. H. Fisk, Esq. Visitor, G. D. Leslie, Esq. A.R.A.

ROSA BONHEUR.—Orders for Photographs of 'ST. HUBERT'S STAG,' exhibited at the Gallery of the Society of Female Artists, will be received for transmission to Paris by Mr. JENNINGS (Agent to the Society), 16, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

NINEVEH.—A STATUETTE of SENNACHERIB, 12 inches high, has been modelled from the Nineveh Marbles now in the British Museum, and produced in the finest Porcelain. The features and the drapery have all been carefully studied, so as to exhibit the magnificent costume worn by the Assyrian monarch, 721 a.c. Price 12 10s.—Published by A. HAYS, 34, Museum-street, London.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY, for the PUBLICATION of EARLY HISTORICAL and LITERARY REMAINS.
President.—SIR WILLIAM TITE, M.P. V.P.S.A., &c.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 25, Parliament-street, Westminster, on Monday, May 2, at Four o'clock.

WILLIAM J. THOMES, Hon. Secretary.

The following Books have lately been issued to the Members:—
I. A SPANISH ACCOUNT of the PROPOSED MARRIAGE between CHARLES PRINCE of WALES and the INFANTA; by Francisco de Joux. From the original MS. Edited, with a Translation, by SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, Esq.

II. NOTES TAKEN by SIR JOHN BOROUGH, GARTER KING at ARMS, of the Treaty carried on at Ripon between King Charles I. and the Covenanters of Scotland, a.d. 1640. Edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.

III. CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS of the TOWN of LUDLOW, from the 27th of Henry VIII. (1540) to the 4th James I. (1607). Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. F.S.A.

* Copies of Mr. Way's edition of the 'PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM,' the Three Parts in One Volume, half-morocco, Roxburghe Street, London, are now ready for application, to Messrs. NICHOLS, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster, at the price of Fifteen Shillings per copy.

Copies of DINELEY'S HISTORY from MARBLE may also be obtained by Gentlemen who are not Members of the Camden Society at the price of 18s. each Part; and copies of the 'PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM' at One Guinea each.

For these early application is desirable.
The Subscription to the CAMDEN SOCIETY is One Pound per Annum, payable in advance on the 1st of May in each Year. Applications for Prospectuses, or from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members, may be addressed to Messrs. NICHOLS, 55, Parliament-street, S.W., to whom all Subscriptions are to be paid.

All Communications on the subject of Subscriptions to be addressed to JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., as above, and all Post Office Orders for the payment of the same to be made payable at the Post-office, Parliament-street, S.W.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—SUMMER SESSION.—The Lectures and Clinical Instruction in the Wards will commence on MONDAY, May 2nd. The following special Courses of Instruction will also be given during the Session:—
Comparative Anatomy, by Dr. Cobbold, F.R.S.
Demonstrations on Diseases of the Skin, by Dr. R. Living, M.A.
Practical Instruction in Histology, by Dr. Cayley.
Bandaging and Minor Surgery, by Mr. H. Arnott.

For terms and further particulars apply to
E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D. Dean.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
CLASS of BOTANY.

Professor OLIVER, F.R.S., will commence his Course of Lectures on this subject on MONDAY, May 2, at 8 a.m., and will continue the Course at the same hour on the first five week-days during the Summer Session.

Fees, 2l. 2s.; Perpetual, 4l. 4s.
JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
SCHOOLS.

Head Master.—T. REWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.
Vice-Master.—E. R. HORTON, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The SUMMER TERM will begin for New Pupils on TUESDAY, April 26, at 9 30 a.m. The School for the better accommodation of which a portion of the South Wing of the College has recently been erected is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and only a few minutes' walk from the termini of several other railways.

Prospectuses, containing full information respecting the courses of instruction given in the School, Fees, and other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,
Secretary to the Council.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE for LADIES.
TUFTEN PARK, London, N.

Fees for Residents, from Thirty to Sixty Guineas; Governess-Pupils received; Certificates granted; Payments from Entrance.—For Prospectuses with list of Rev. Patrons and Lady Patronesses, address Mrs. MONK, Lady Principal.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE for LADIES,
GLOUCESTER TERRACE, HYDE PARK.

The Senior Term begins April 25th. The Junior Half-Term, May 27th. Prospectuses containing names of the Professors and Terms may be had on application to the Lady Resident.

ELOCUTION.—Miss FAITHFULL receives Ladies, Members of Parliament, Clergymen, &c., for INSTRUCTION in the Art of Reading and Speaking.—For particulars, apply to SACRIST, Victoria Place, Finsbury-street, Hanover-square, W.

MISS HUNTER'S PRIVATE DRAWING CLASSES
for Ladies are now held at 18, BLOMFIELD-STREET, Upper Westbourne-terrace, W.

DUFFIELD HOUSE, LADIES' COLLEGE,
LOWER NORWOOD.

VACANCIES for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN.
Fees, inclusive, according to requirements. Professors attend for English Literature, Foreign Languages, and the Accomplishments. The ensuing Term will (D.V.) COMMENCE on the 2nd of MAY.—For Prospectuses apply to Messrs. ASHDOWN & PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES), 48 and 49, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON.

Founded 1840; Incorporated 1860.
The EASTER TERM began March 25, and will be continued after the Easter Vacation, on THURSDAY, April 25.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

MISS MARY LEECH'S MORNING SCHOOL
for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN MONDAY, May 2nd, 14, RADNOR-PLACE, Gloucester-square, W.

THE MISSES A. and R. LEECH'S SCHOOL
(late Belgrave Cottage) for LITTLE BOYS will RE-OPEN May 2nd, 65, KENSINGTON-GARDENS-SQUARE, W.

LADIES' SELECT CLASSES,
(Established since 1845).

13, CLIFTON-GARDENS, MAIDA-HILL, W.
Principals.—Signora and Signora G. Campanella.

The EASTER TERM for the Classes and School begins on MONDAY, the 2nd of May.

Signora Campanella has resumed his Lessons in Schools and Families. Arrangements are made for a limited number of Resident Pupils.

EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS of NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Lady who conducts the above Establishment has had long experience, receives only a limited number, and has now TWO VACANCIES. The highest references can be given. First-class Masters are in attendance.—Address M. N., Hatchard's, 157, Piccadilly.

SILWOOD HOUSE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Establishment for the Education of the Daughters of Gentlemen. The next Term will commence on THURSDAY, the 5th of May.—For particulars, apply to the Principal.

SILWOOD COTTAGE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Preparatory School for the Sons of Gentlemen. The next Term will commence on THURSDAY, the 5th of May.—For particulars, apply to the Principal.

DENMARK - HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Near London.

Principal, Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A. Fellow of University College, London.
At the above-named School, Pupils of from Seven to Seventeen Years of Age receive thorough and useful Training, and are prepared for the Universities, the Liberal Professions and Commercial Pursuits. The House is very large, and is surrounded by above seven acres of ground, the greater portion of which is occupied by the playgrounds and cricket-field. The Younger Pupils form an entirely separate Department under the instruction of competent governesses.

The next Term will commence on MONDAY, April 25. Prospectuses, and further information can be obtained at the School, and of Messrs. Reife Brothers, School Booksellers, 6, Charterhouse-buildings, Aldersgate, E.C.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master.—R. F. WEYMOUTH, D.D., Fellow of University College, London.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, May 2.

EDUCATION.—CLAPHAM COMMON.—In a long established LADIES' SCHOOL there will be VACANCIES at the ensuing Term, commencing May 2nd. The Education of the Pupils is under the immediate superintendence of the Principals, who are assisted by resident English and Foreign Governesses. Professors of acknowledged ability attend daily. The House and Garden are large, and the domestic arrangements thoroughly liberal.—Address F. H., care of Messrs. Witherston & Son, 12, Pall Mall East.

BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

President.—Rev. JOSEPH FENN.
Principal.—The Rev. J. KEMPTHORNE, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Second and Mathematical Master.—The Rev. J. J. Pearce, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Assistant-Masters.—Mr. G. H. Pember, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.—Mr. Alfred Tucker, Magdalen College, Cambridge.—Mr. T. Bateson, late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.—Mr. R. V. F. Davies, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.—Mr. E. E. Sutton, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.—Mr. John Auld.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

Head Master.—Rev. J. Morgan, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin. Instructors in Physical Science, Chemistry, Fortification, &c.—Rev. H. M. Hart, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.—Mr. M. Shattock, B.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Sanskrit and Arabic.—The Rev. George Small, M.A., Edinburgh.

English and Writing Master.—Mr. H. Farman.

French Masters.—Mr. F. Sauer, Mr. F. Oslander, B.D.

German Master.—Mr. F. Oslander, B.D.

Drawing Masters.—Mr. W. Clifton, Mr. John Auld, jun.

Geometrical Drawing Master.—Mr. W. W. Wainwright.

Exhibitions of 50l. each, tenable for three years, are awarded every year to Pupils proceeding to take University Degrees. Pupils are required to reside in the College, and to be of good character, and to be recommended by the Principal.

The NEXT TERM COMMENCES on MONDAY, May 2nd. Particulars as to the mode of admission, terms, &c., may be obtained on application to the Principal, or to the Secretary, I. E. Panter, Esq., addressed Proprietary School, Blackheath, London, S.E.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—King's College, London. Evening Classes.—Dr. BURNLEY YEO'S Summer Course of PHYSIOLOGY (adapted to the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations of the London University) commences on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 27th inst. at 8 p.m.—Fee for the Course, 1s.

THE UPPER AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., for the Training of Youths to Business, will RE-OPEN MONDAY, May 2nd. The Summer Term is from May 2nd to August 7th inclusive. Upwards of a Thousand Pupils, English and Foreign, have received their Education in these Schools. Prospectuses forwarded on application to the Principal, JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

WORCESTER COLLEGE, FOR BLIND SONS OF GENTLEMEN. The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, May 2nd. Particulars will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, EATON SQUARE, S.W.—NEXT TERM will COMMENCE May 3, and will last about three months. Tuition-Fees, 12 to 15 guineas per annum, divisible by three Terms. The Masters will receive Boarders at their Private Residences.

This Proprietary School is readily accessible from the Metropolitan Railway and all Lines terminating at Victoria. A Scholarship, entitling to free-education, open to new comers as well as present Pupils, will be awarded under certain conditions in July next.

For particulars address the Rev. Head Master, J. FISHER, Hon. Sec.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.—Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Lectures 'On the Theory and Practice of Vocal Music' (in continuation of the Course now being delivered) will be given in the Lecture Theatre, South Kensington Museum, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 A.M., commencing on the 26th of April. Tickets for the Course Twelve Lectures, 1s. 1d.; with Practice, 1s. 11d. 6d. Single Admissions, without Practice, 2s. 6d. each. Persons who may wish to attend this Course of Lectures are requested to send their Names to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum.

READING, BERKS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Rev. W. H. EMMA, (B.A. in Classical Honours, and late Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, with the consent and co-operation of his Sister Mrs. H. F. FARNBOTHAM, continues to receive PUPILS, from Six years old upwards. The House is large and comfortable, standing in a healthy and good situation. Terms moderate. Mrs. FARNBOTHAM receives CHILDREN whose Parents are Abroad in India, or elsewhere. References to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester; the Earl of Radnor, Longford Castle, Salisbury; the Earl Nelson, Trafalgar, Salisbury; Sir G. Russell, Bart., Swallowfield, Reading; Rev. G. G. Bradley, Head Master of Marlborough College; Rev. A. P. Pury-Cust, Rural Dean, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; G. W. King, Esq., 41, Upper Brunswick-place, Brighton; and many others.—Address the Rev. W. H. EMMA, Russell House, Reading.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—The late Principal (Married) of a Public School, in connection with the London University, RECEIVES PUPILS and BOARDERS at his Residence, and Prepares for Public School Universities, and various Military and Civil Service Examinations.—For terms, references, &c. address C. R., Messrs. Hatchard & Co.'s, 187, Piccadilly, W.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—Mr. W. J. FERGUSON continues to GIVE LESSONS in the above, and also in Sketching from Nature.—For terms, &c. address 47, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

DRAWING CLASSES.—Landscape, Rustic, and Draped Figure, Perspective, &c. Mr. ALFRED WILSON begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that his TERM has now COMMENCED.—Prospectus on application at his Gallery, 44, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, W.

RHAETO-ROMAN LITERATURE.—A very interesting COLLECTION of WORKS of the RHAETO-ROMAN LITERATURE, of the ENGLISH, and OVERLAND DIALECTS is to BE SOLD.—Apply to Mr. T. A. SPELMAN, Bookseller, at COIRE, Switzerland.

GERMANY.—EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Miss PETERSEN, at Ploen, not far from Hamburg. Moderate and inclusive terms.—For Prospectuses, containing full information and many first-class references, apply to Mrs. JAMES BURNARD, 32, Regent's Park-road, London, or to the Rev. L. Caprel, D.D., Minister of the German Lutheran Church in London, 4, Primrose Hill-road, N.W.

PENSIONNAT G. MEUSER, for Young Gentlemen, at Nyon, près Genève, Switzerland. For Prospectuses, containing full information of the Courses of Instruction given in this Establishment, with other particulars, apply to Mr. G. MEUSER, Nyon, Canton de Vaud, Suisse.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EDUCATION, for Young Gentlemen.—INSTITUTION DUPLESSIS-MORNAY, 8, Rue d'Arcef Batignolles, Paris. Principal, Rev. J. Gaudin, B.D. German thoroughly taught. Private Pupils received in the Principal's family. References to English families.—For Prospectuses, &c., apply to Rev. E. BRETTE, Christ's Hospital, London, E.C.

READING AND SPEAKING.—Mrs. BESSIE INGLIS has REMOVED to 15, Bernard-street, Russell-square, where she continues to give LESSONS in ELOCUTION to Ladies and Gentlemen during the Summer months.

ELOCUTION AND READING ALOUD.—Madame RONNIGER will OPEN A CLASS for the above on MONDAY, May 3, at half-past Eleven A.M., at her residence, 1, Abingdon Villas, Kensington.

CENTRAL LITERARY INSTITUTE.—A Few Gentlemen, forming a Provisional Committee, wish others to join them to supply the want of the above in the West-End, with Reading-Room, Lectures, Classes and other special aims, to be learned by inquiry.—Address 'INSTITUTE,' Post-office, 126, Long Acre.

ENGINEERING.—STUDENTS are prepared in the Engineering Department of the HARTLEY INSTITUTION, Southampton, for ENGINEERING in all its Branches, and for the INDIAN WORKS, ENGINEERING, and FORGEWORK, by a complete Course of Instruction.—Address THE PRINCIPAL.

A GRADUATE (in Honours) of the UNIVERSITY of LONDON (married), residing at Great Malvern, is willing to undertake the EDUCATION of Two or Three PUPILS. Constant care and home comforts. Owing to the peculiar advantages of the locality, it is especially suitable for those in delicate health. Highest references. Terms, 80 guineas.—Address Rev. H. E. ALLEN, Fernbury Villa, Great Malvern.

A CLERGYMAN, Graduate of Oxford, who has had long experience in Tuition, residing a few miles from London, wishes for a PUPIL to educate with his Sons for Eton or Winchester, between 10 and 14 years of age. Unexceptionable references given.—Address A. B., A. Adkinson, 7, Whitehall-place, S.W.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS OF GENTLEMEN (exclusively), 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square.—The EASTER TERM will commence THURSDAY, April 28th.

FRENCH.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a Professor of great Experience, either for Beginners, or Persons wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Language and its Literature. Terms moderate.—W. R. Boddington's Library, Notting-hill Gate, W.

ASSISTANT EDITOR.—WANTED, for an industrial Conservative Journal, in the West of England; must be a fluent and ready writer. A Gentleman who can take a Verbatim Note preferred.—Address B., Mr. White's, 33, Fleet-street, London.

SUB-EDITOR, SECRETARY, or LITERARY EMPLOYMENT.—The Advertiser, who has had considerable experience on the Press in connection with a Weekly Journal of standing, a good Correspondent, and who has been engaged in Literary Work (especially at the British Museum), is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT at stated.—Address S. K., care of Mr. Sibley, Bookseller, 38, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.

TRAVELLING TUTOR.—A Cambridge Graduate, Wrangler, Fellow of his College, seeks a TRAVELLING TUTORSHIP for a few months.—Address GRADUATE, 43, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

A HIGH WRANGLER seeks an ENGAGEMENT with Schools or Colleges in or near London. Could lecture Evening Classes. Excellent Testimonials.—H., West-End News-rooms, 8, New Coventry-street, W.

TO LITERARY GENTLEMEN.—WANTED, in the North of England, a GENTLEMAN of ability to edit a Popular Weekly Paper—social, literary, and satirical. Duties light. Salary, 2000. per annum.—Address A. B., care of W. J. CLARKE, Jun., 4, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street, London.

PRESS.—WANTED, on an old-established Provincial Weekly Newspaper, a thoroughly-experienced REPORTER.—Apply to N. O., care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

THE PRESS.—ADVERTISER seeks an ENGAGEMENT as REPORTER. Has been accustomed to General Reporting, Foreign and Press-reading. Five years in last situation. Excellent references.—Address W. B., 6, Duke-street, Reading, Berks.

LONDON LETTER WRITER.—A Gentleman, of many years' experience as a Writer on the Metropolitan Press, and who has excellent means of obtaining exclusive political and literary information, desires an Engagement as LONDON LETTER WRITER on a Provincial Paper. Terms extremely moderate.—Address ACTION, care of Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—An Experienced Writer OFFERS his SERVICES to make Researches in the British Museum, and to Arrange, Revise and Correct Works for Press. Translations done. Several Manuscript Works on interesting subjects for sale.—Address LACON, Post-office, 53, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

WANTED, to PURCHASE an INTEREST in a GOOD PERIODICAL of known value.—Apply, stating particulars, to J. YOUNG, Esq., LL.D., 20, Warwick-lane, E.C.

TO CURATORS OF MUSEUMS, ORNITHOLOGISTS, &c.—To be DISPOSED OF, a much-admired Collection of nearly 3,000 STUFFED ENGLISH and FOREIGN BIRDS, many of beautiful plumage and great rarity; and the whole selected and mounted with judgment and good taste by an Amateur, who devoted many years in forming the Collection.—For further particulars and order to view, apply to Mr. SLEY, 7, South-square, Gray's Inn.

FOR SALE, the ANTHROPOLOGICAL REVIEW (Publishers, Messrs. Asher & Co.).—In consequence of the death of the late Proprietor, his Executors beg to offer for SALE the COPYRIGHT of the above Quarterly JOURNAL of ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCE and LITERATURE. The stock in hand and some valuable MSS. will be included. Principals only are requested to apply to 'EXECUTORS,' One House, near Hastings.

TO MAGAZINE PROPRIETORS, &c.—Messrs. PROVOST & CO. (successors to A. W. Bennett), 5, Bishopsgate Without, having taken Offices at 26, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, to which they will remove on May 31st ensuing, will be glad to arrange for the Publication of any existing or projected Magazine, &c., at their new address.

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"This figure, that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With Nature, to out-doo the life;
It could be but have drawn his wit
As well in brass, as he hath hit
His face; the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass."

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870.

LITERATURE

Journal of the Waterloo Campaign, kept throughout the Campaign of 1815 by the late General Cavalie Mercer, commanding the 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

FIFTY-FIVE long years have passed since the sun of Austerlitz sank for ever on the field of Waterloo; fifty-five years since the last libation of blood was poured out by Napoleon to his only God, Self. A new generation has risen up, and is fast passing away, since the closing scene of that strange life-drama; only here and there a war-tried veteran, garrulous in his old age, still lives to tell the glorious sight that burst upon his view when those 70,000 French soldiers crowned the crest of the opposing ridge, smiting with terror the craven heart and nerving the brave man to fresh courage; and yet, though the tale is half-a-century old, it stirs the blood and quickens the pulse of every Englishman as though it were but yesterday the news had come; and, as no other victory of English arms can, it touches a chord in our hearts that seems ever responsive. Gallant deeds have been done by English soldiers before and since the day of Waterloo, yet in none is the interest so fresh and living—as in none is the dramatic element so powerful and so intense. In the world's history there is no scene more striking than those midnight watchers present on the eve of this mighty battle. The world-famed strategist, who believes that he has driven Prussia's troops in rout towards the Rhine, cannot rest in his anxiety to make sure that the English are still before him. Stealing out, he satisfies his eyes that they are there, and the sight satisfies his heart that on the morrow the long score against England is to be wiped out by the victory that he deems already accomplished. At Wavre, at that very hour, Blucher, careless of his seventy years, careless of his hurts of yesterday, is sending forth the order which is to bring the first Prussians on the field, and to turn the longed-for victory into a crushing defeat; while the stern soldier of duty who led the motley host that lay in the pouring rain round the homesteads of Mont St. Jean is resting in calm confidence, secure in the promise of the grand old soldier-prince and in the wisdom of his own precautions.

No actor in the terrible scene ushered in by the following day has ever painted it in more vivid colours than the officer of artillery who led his troop into the very heart of the carnage, and escaped to write a book more real, more lifelike, more enthralling, than any tale of war it has ever been our lot to read. Gifted with remarkable powers of observation, shown by his words to be an artist at heart, as his son tells us he was with his hand, General Mercer has produced a very extraordinary picture of the scenes which came under his own eyes; and the interest of his book is unspeakably increased by the fact that he has had the rare moral courage to confine himself to what he actually saw, and to acknowledge that his horizon was limited. The result is, that his book carries the stamp of truth in every word. You stand beside him from his landing at Ostend to the close

of the campaign; and if you are in consequence bored when he is bored, you are amply repaid by sharing every item of his excitement. You want to lie down when a shell falls with hissing fuse at his feet; you almost duck your head when the black speck catches his eye, which he knows and you know is a round shot. Luckily it only strikes his pelisse collar, and smashes into the horse close behind. The scream of the poor lad who is the first victim in the troop makes you shudder, yet you feel as if you had done wrong when the Captain bids you "look to your front."

This book is essentially one to be read; it is not to be summed up in a review. Its interest lies not only in the story, but in the striking sense of reality imparted to every scene. As a work of art it has the great fault, that the crisis and catastrophe being reached in the first volume, which carries the allies across the frontier in pursuit of the beaten French, the second volume is tame and even dull by comparison; but this very fault disarms criticism, for it is the natural result of the events being told exactly as they happened. So truthfully is all related, that if Capt. Mercer made a blunder or did a stupid thing, it is told with perfect honesty. No false shame prevents his telling of his folly in opening fire from his original position on the right flank by Merbe Braine. If a rude remark is made to him, or he does a foolish act, it is not omitted from the narrative. He must have been a dry companion, unless his own book belies his character. Much given to solitude and cigars, preferring to be alone in the country to joining society in the towns, he does not seem to have had an intimate friend in his troop. He was evidently rather mistrusted by his superiors at first; for Major Ramsay's troop was told off to cover the retreat from Quatre Bras, though it was Capt. Mercer's turn for the duty. The Duke seems to have been "down upon him" on every possible opportunity, and on the only two occasions on which he addressed or came near Sir Ormsby Vandeleur, he received uncommonly short answers. But he was no shirker in the terrible hour of trial, when death-wounds were dealt with a profusion that must seem incredible to the decorated heroes of our comparatively bloodless battles in India and China. Capt. Mercer left 140 out of the 200 horses of his troop dead or dying on the field of Waterloo; he saved the Brunswick squares from destruction, and he did not even get a brevet.

Capt. Mercer landed with his troop on the 13th of April, and they were quartered in small villages till the order to march brought them, on the night of the 16th of June, to the field of Quatre Bras. Having asserted his claim to the duty of covering the retreat to Waterloo on the 17th, he remained in position near the farm at Quatre Bras, ready to give the French cavalry a round as they came up. It was then for the first time that he saw Napoleon, whom he had so often longed to see:—

"Now I saw him; and there was a degree of sublimity in the interview rarely equalled. The sky had become overcast since the morning, and at this moment presented a most extraordinary appearance. Large isolated masses of thunder-cloud, of the deepest, almost inky, black, their lower edges hard and strongly defined, lagging down, as if momentarily about to burst, hung

suspended over us, involving our position and everything on it in deep and gloomy obscurity; whilst the distant hill lately occupied by the French army still lay bathed in brilliant sunshine. Lord Uxbridge was yet speaking, when a single horseman, immediately followed by several others, mounted the plateau I had left at a gallop, their dark figures thrown forward in strong relief from the illuminated distance, making them appear much nearer to us than they really were."

But we cannot follow Capt. Mercer through the campaign. When we have said that after Waterloo he accompanied the allies to Paris, we have told all that is needful of the story, and will only add one or two extracts from the book to whet the reader's appetite for more. Here is a portrait of the Duc de Berri:—

"The Prince, as I have said, was drill-master. A more intemperate, brutal, and (in his situation) impolitic one, can scarcely be conceived. The slightest fault (frequently occasioned by his own blunders) was visited by showers of low-life abuse—using on all occasions the most odious language. One unfortunate squadron officer (*a General!*) offended him, and was immediately charged with such violence that I expected a catastrophe. Reining up his horse, however, close to the unhappy man, his vociferation and villainous abuse were those of a perfect madman; shaking his sabre at him, and even at one time thrusting the pommel of it into his face, and, as far as I could see, pushing it against his nose! Such a scene! Yet all the others sat mute as mice, and witnessed all this humiliation of their comrade, and the degradation of him for whom they had forsaken Napoleon. Just at this moment one of our troop-dogs ran barking at the heels of the Prince's horse. Boiling with rage before, he now boiled over in earnest, and, stooping, made a furious cut at the dog, which, eluding the weapon, continued his annoyance. The Duke, quitting the unfortunate *chef d'escadron*, now turned seriously at the dog, but he, accustomed to horses, kept circling about, yapping and snapping, and always out of reach; and it was not until he had tired himself with the fruitless pursuit that, foaming with rage, he returned to his doomed squadrons, who had sat quietly looking on at this exhibition."

Here is an instance of Wellington's remarkable prejudice against the artillery; and we may add, that the Duke's character for justice is certainly damaged by General Mercer's book:—

"Capt. Whinyates having joined the army with the rocket troop, the Duke, who looked upon rockets as nonsense, ordered that they should be put into store, and the troops supplied with guns instead. Col. Sir G. Wood, instigated by Whinyates, called on the Duke to ask permission to leave him his rockets as well as guns. A refusal. Sir George, however, seeing the Duke was in a particular good humour, ventured to say, 'It will break poor Whinyates's heart to lose his rockets.'—'D—n his heart, Sir; let my order be obeyed,' was the answer thundered in his ear by the Duke, as he turned on the worthy Sir George."

The following incidents occurred in the stir of the battle:—

"As he spoke, we were ascending the reverse slope of the main position. We breathed a new atmosphere; the air was suffocatingly hot, resembling that issuing from an oven. We were enveloped in thick smoke, and *malgré* the incessant roar of cannon and musketry could distinctly hear around us a mysterious humming noise, like that which one hears of a summer's evening proceeding from myriads of black beetles; cannon-shot, too, ploughed the ground in all directions, and so thick was the hail of balls and bullets that it seemed dangerous to extend the arm lest it should be torn off. In spite of the serious situation in which we were, I could not help being somewhat amused at the astonishment expressed by our kind-hearted surgeon (Hitchins), who heard for the first time

this sort of music. He was close to me as we ascended the slope, and, hearing this infernal *carillon* about his ears, began staring round in the wildest and most comic manner imaginable, twisting himself from side to side, exclaiming, 'Why, God, Mercer, what is that? What is all this noise? How curious!' And then, when a cannon-shot rushed hissing past, 'There! there! What is it all?' It was with great difficulty that I persuaded him to retire. . . . It was just after this accident that our worthy commanding officer of artillery, Sir George Adam Wood, made his appearance through the smoke a little way from our left flank. As I said, we were doing nothing, for the cavalry were under the brow reforming for a third attack, and we were being pelted by their artillery. 'D—n it, Mercer,' said the old man, blinking as a man does when facing a gale of wind, 'you have hot work of it here.'—'Yes, Sir, pretty hot'; and I was proceeding with an account of the two charges we had already discomfited, and the prospect of a third, when glancing that way, I perceived their leading squadron already on the plateau. 'There they are again,' I exclaimed; and, darting from Sir George *sans cérémonie*, was just in time to meet them with the same destruction as before. This time, indeed, it was child's play. They could not even approach us in any decent order, and we fired most deliberately; it was folly having attempted the thing. I was sitting on my horse near the right of my battery as they turned and began to retire once more. Intoxicated with success, I was singing out, 'Beautiful! beautiful!' and my right arm was flourishing about, when some one from behind, seizing it, said quietly, 'Take care, or you'll strike the Duke,' and in effect our noble chief, with a serious air, and apparently much fatigued, passed close by me to the front, without seeming to take the slightest notice of the remnant of French cavalry still lingering on the ground."

And here is a fragment from the sad scene by moonlight, which is almost grotesque in its horror:—

"Horses, too, there were to claim our pity—mild, patient, enduring. Some lay on the ground with their entrails hanging out, and yet they lived. These would occasionally attempt to rise, but, like their human bed-fellows, quickly falling back again, would lift their poor heads, and, turning a wistful gaze at their side, lie quickly down again, to repeat the same until strength no longer remained, and then, their eyes gently closing, one short convulsive struggle closed their sufferings. One poor animal excited painful interest: he had lost, I believe, both his hind legs; and there he sat the long night through on his tail, looking about as if in expectation of coming aid, sending forth, from time to time, long and protracted melancholy neighings. Although I knew that killing him at once would be a mercy, I could not muster courage even to give the order. Blood enough I had seen shed during the last six-and-thirty hours, and sickened at the thought of shedding more. There, then, he still sat when we left the ground neighing after us, as reproaching our desertion of him in the hour of need."

English Positivism: a Study on John Stuart Mill. By H. Taine. Translated from the French by T. D. Haye. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THERE seems to be inherent in the French character a special genius for appreciative criticism. It is equally free from the matter-of-fact utilitarianism which the commercial spirit has developed in England, and from the vague, unpractical passion for generalities which abstract speculation has produced in Germany: and, moreover, it is thoroughly cosmopolitan; just as the French soldier will make himself at home in any place and any company, so the French critic will find some-

thing congenial in any system of philosophy, however entirely it may seem to differ from his personal convictions. He is able to pick out, by a kind of instinctive sympathy, all that agrees with his own view of the subject, and even where he is hopelessly at variance with you, he is still able to throw himself into your position and to give full force to your arguments. But when the French philosopher turns from criticism to construction, from the consideration of some foreign system to the creation of a system of his own, he is not equally happy. His genius seems almost to forsake him, and he either builds up an edifice which soon falls to the ground by reason of its own unsoundness, or he betakes himself to a kind of eclecticism, and combines in some new form the ideas of previous thinkers. M. Comte might fairly be quoted in illustration of the former alternative. His critical power is wonderful: he discerns the leading tendencies of a particular nation or epoch; he analyzes the special influence of this or that religious belief or social institution with a genius which all must acknowledge, but the system which he has attempted to put together is already almost a failure, and is accepted in its entirety only by a small number of his most devoted and enthusiastic followers.

M. Taine's tendency, as we shall presently see, is rather in the direction of eclecticism. But first of all we have to consider him as a critic. Here he is quite without a rival. We do not believe that there are a dozen men in England who so thoroughly understand and appreciate English philosophy; we are certain that there is not one who can survey so dispassionately the various systems which are striving for pre-eminence among English thinkers. If it is always useful to "see ourselves as others see us," it is impossible to overrate the benefit of seeing ourselves as M. Taine sees us; although at first, in reading his criticism of the special system which is dear to us, we are led by his thorough appreciation of it to believe that he must be almost a disciple. But the illusion fades as we read on, and vanishes altogether when we discover that he is equally appreciative when he is discussing some opposite doctrine which we, in our narrowness, have been accustomed to regard as utterly devoid of any reasonable foundation.

In his '*Positivisme Anglais*,' M. Taine deals exclusively with the system of Mr. Mill. It consists of an imaginary conversation which he is supposed to hold with an English friend whose acquaintance he makes at Oxford. His friend explains the doctrines of the experimental school, and he then proceeds to criticize them and to set forth his own view of the question. Accordingly, the first part of the book consists of an analysis of the philosophy of Mr. Mill, who was so perfectly satisfied with it that, in a letter which he subsequently wrote to M. Taine, he says "it would not be possible to give, in a few pages, a more complete and exact notion of the contents of his work, considered as a body of philosophic teaching." The central idea is so thoroughly grasped and the subordination of all the rest to that idea so distinctly set forth, that we are astonished at the genius which never misrepresents or misunderstands a system which is so much at variance with his own opinions. To those who wish to comprehend Mr. Mill's point of view and have not the time to read

through his book on 'Logic,' we can recommend M. Taine's analysis of it as far superior to any account or abstract which has been published in England.

We now pass to the latter and more original portion of the book, in which Mr. Mill's system is pronounced defective and unsatisfactory, in that it creates a gulf of chance from which all things arise, and a gulf of ignorance at whose brink all knowledge ends; for "by carrying out his idea to its full extent we should arrive at the conception of the world as a simple collection of facts, the existence and connexions of which would be attributable to no external necessity," but would be simply accidents of the system in which we live. Elsewhere, in some distant part of the universe, the uniformity of Nature might, on Mr. Mill's hypothesis, not exist at all, and the Law of Causation might not hold good. Chance would in this case be at the foundation of all things, and, as a consequence of this, our knowledge would, after all, be only based on ignorance; and this defect M. Taine attributes to Mr. Mill's neglect of the "magnificent faculty" of Abstraction, which he explains as "the power of isolating the elements of facts and considering them separately." In Abstraction we do not advance from one fact to another, but analyze the knowledge which we already possess. Hence a true definition is not the explanation of a name, but an analysis of the nature of a thing, showing what single quality is the source of all the rest. So, in the syllogism, we prove that any individual is mortal, not by showing that John, Peter, &c. are mortal, nor yet by the proposition, All men are mortal, but by giving a reason why he will die; and this reason is, that mortality is in some way joined to human nature. "Syllogism then does not pass from the particular to the particular, as Mill teaches, nor from the general to the particular, as is taught by ordinary logicians, but from the abstract to the concrete, that is to say, from the cause to the effect." Axioms, also, are arrived at by Abstraction: it is by analyzing my idea of a straight line that I find among the elements which compose it one from which there follows necessarily the truth of the proposition, "Two straight lines cannot enclose a space." Axioms, accordingly, do not pass from one object to another, but merely from an object to the elements which compose it. Lastly, Induction is a process of Abstraction, in that it extracts from the complex phenomenon its simple elements, and connects an abstract consequent with an abstract antecedent.

Hence the relation between Experience and Abstraction is that the former furnishes the materials for proof; the latter the proof itself, the simple elements which are the cause of the phenomenon. We pass from the concrete to the abstract, from the accidental to the necessary, from the effect to the cause, from the more complex to the more simple, till, at last, we arrive at elements which are entirely simple and cannot be decomposed. These elements, as being the most abstract and general of all things, are comprised in every existing fact: once attain to them, and we can reconstruct the world. The German metaphysicians have attempted to do so, but they have substituted for them primary conceptions of their own, and, consequently, have failed. Their analysis has not been complete, and so

their synthesis has broken down. But is it possible ever to arrive at a knowledge of these first and simplest elements? Yes; for though between consequences and primitive laws there is an infinite hiatus, only to be bridged over by an infinite series of deductions, yet the very universality of such laws causes them to exist in every phenomenon around us, external and internal. Hence metaphysic is a possible science.

Such is the substance of M. Taine's criticism. As a criticism it is admirable. It brings out into clear relief the distinction between explicit and implicit knowledge, which the experimental philosophy seems so strangely to ignore; it insists on the possibility of adding to our knowledge without a further observation of phenomena; it vindicates axioms from the charge of being founded on the insecure basis of experience. But what is its value as a contribution to original research? Does it contain anything which will forward the march of thought? It is obviously a compromise between the English and German philosophies. With the former it asserts the *quasi*-sceptical view that we know nothing of substances, minds or bodies, and are only conscious of isolated, transient, internal states; that we must slowly mount up step by step from individual facts to general laws; that the Law of Causation forms the basis of scientific research. With the latter it maintains the necessity of discovering certain simple elements from which the world may be derived, the possibility of arriving at a knowledge of these elements by simple reflection, and the independence of observation and experiment which is possessed by axioms. The question is, does M. Taine bring forward any conception which is not common to one or other of these two schools of thought?

We do not think that there is a single one, unless, perhaps, we find in the description of Abstraction and its relation to experience something which is new to modern philosophy. But even so it cannot claim to be original, and we recognize in it the doctrine of the old Scholastic Logicians, imported almost in their own words from the school of Realities amid which they dwelt, into the world of sensations and impressions and transient states which form the data of M. Taine's system; for when he tells us that the office of this faculty of abstraction is to discover the abstract in the concrete—the law which governs the facts in the facts themselves,—he is but repeating the favourite assertion of the schoolmen, that by abstraction we obtain a knowledge of that which exists in the particular, but not as it exists in the particular; that is, we apprehend the various elements which are combined in the particular as Universals, capable of application to a number of objects, and not limited to one. And when he says that by this same faculty we pass from the accidental to the necessary, he seems to be quoting their very words: in fact, any one conversant with the theories of the schoolmen must be continually reminded of them in reading the latter portion of M. Taine's essay. But whether he borrows directly from them or indirectly through the medium of German philosophers, at all events we think that those who most justly admire his genius must allow that he is somewhat of an eclectic. To discuss the character of his eclecticism does not fall within our province; we simply chronicle the fact.

We must add one word in praise of Mr. Haye's translation. It has the peculiar merit of being perfectly literal, while at the same time the reader will scarcely recognize the fact of its being a translation at all. It reproduces the brightness and clearness of style which gives such an interest to the original. We only hope that Mr. Haye will continue his good work of introducing M. Taine to the English reader.

The Strange and Wonderful History of Mother Shipton, plainly setting forth her Prodigious Birth, Life, Death and Burial. With an Exact Collection of all her famous Prophecies, more complete than ever yet before Published, and Large Explanations showing how they have all along been Fulfilled to this very Year. Licensed according to Order. Conyers, Fetter Lane, 1686. (Reprinted, Pearson, 1870.)

AN old Guide to Knaresborough, after telling its readers that Mother Shipton was born near the famous Dropping Well, about the year 1488, adds that what are called her prophecies were still credited in the neighbourhood,—and safely concludes by saying that “they are stated to have been delivered to the Abbot of Beverley, and to have been since preserved in the manuscripts in Lord P——s family.” The manuscripts would, doubtless, be as hard to find as Lord P——s, but, we suppose, these prophecies are to be taken as part of what is, or is not, contained in them. It is a matter for some surprise that Mother Shipton's sayings are still held in any regard along the banks of the Nidd, but that a reprint in 1870 of an edition nearly two centuries old should be thought “worth while” is very strange. Nevertheless, here it is, with the wood engravings printed from the original wood-blocks, as Mr. Pearson informs us, and with the edition limited by him to 250 copies. The biography is certainly in great part apocryphal. The details are occasionally dirtier than anything in Eulenspiegel, or in Von der Hagen's *Narrenbuch*, without any of the fun. The style, if such a thing can be said to have a style, is in its phraseology, that of the last century; and there is nothing to be learnt from it worth the time devoted to its perusal,—save in a single instance. We may easily learn, for example, how witches or prophets were made in the periods when such articles were manufactured. It is at least probable that Ursula Southiel would never have been promoted to the office and dignity of prophetess but that her maiden name sounded like Soothwell, under which form it is given by her biographers. When Tobias Shipton walked with Ursula at eventide over the Long Flat, or in the glades of Hay Park, or sat with her in the shade of the Plumpton Rocks, or of Grimbald Craig, he little thought how famous, or infamous, the little Knaresborough lass would become in future days; but Ursula seems to have offended her contemporaries, and one result has been that her name and history have been perverted, or invented. She is made an ill-formed imp, with Satan himself for her father, and, strangely enough, with a firm friend in an Abbot of Beverley, who must have been on better terms with the Devil than was altogether creditable to a good Christian. Dame Shipton, living in the early Tudor times, had

just foresight enough to know what would happen down to the times of the various editions of her alleged forecastings. The Abbot who first took them down in writing must have been a liberal-minded man to have thanked her for what she prophesied concerning the Reformation. The latest soothsaying in the collection refers to Cromwell and the Restoration; but some judicious editor has added one or two prophecies so exceedingly obscure that to the end of time a man may say, great events remain yet to be performed, for Mother Shipton's “woman with one eye” has not yet “trod in many men's blood up to the knee.”

From the earliest days in England prophets have been lively and prosperous, but yet a little liable not to see as far as they professed to do. Merlin himself never thought of what Glastonbury would become. In days not so prehistoric as those of Merlin, people looked for prophecies from the pulpits, and no wonder that the profession was followed by villagers, more of whom came to the stake than to permanent honour. Scarcely any of the prominent incidents in the lives of our early kings happened without some pre-allusion to it in sermons. The death of Rufus and the murder of the second Edward are among the events which are said to have been darkly hinted at in the pulpits before they actually occurred. A monk of Gloucester dreamed that the Lord had pledged himself to overthrow a royal oppressor; and the day before Rufus fell Fulcher preached about arrows being prepared for the ungodly. Orleton, of Hereford, was nearly as prophetic touching what should befall the monarch who perished so miserably at Berkley Castle, and long after this time the pulpits were looked to for oracles, in delivering of which they were rivalled by old women in villages.

In post-Reformation times the “prophecies” in pulpits and prognosticators out of them kept the souls and bodies of men in continual irritation. The first alarmed their hearers by forecastings of horrors to come, if signs of the present times meant anything at all. The second went much further, and often, with the craftiness of disturbers, suggested crimes, which weaker people felt themselves constrained to look for, if not to commit. The prognosticators took in hand the arms, crests, colours of livery and other things pertaining to nobility or gentlemanship, and saw the future in them, just as a modern gipsy does when she looks at a hand after her own has been crossed by a sixpence. When these soothsayers began to study the emblazonment of Queen Elizabeth herself it was thought high time to check a practice which had a tendency towards insurrection. The plague was mildly but effectually dealt with. A fine of ten pounds (equal to fifty now) and a year's imprisonment visited a first offence. If this had no good effect the prognosticator was stripped of all he possessed; and if he then went a half-naked beggar and roared forth his views of futurity in the Wilderness, he got such a whipping for his pains that death were a luxury to it.

History reveals to us the fact that, in spite of worse penalties than these, some women were rather vain of than horrified at the character of “prophetess” being ascribed to them. Some tried their tongues in secret whisperings; others had sayings attributed to them which were purely imaginary. Historical events, more or

less old, were said to have been foretold by women like Ursula Southiel, who was far beyond the power of declining the responsibility thus laid on her. We can, however, very well understand why prophecies like those attributed to Mother Shipton gained the popularity they did among the common people at the close of the seventeenth century. Those people were the readier to believe that results of which they were aware had been foretold years before their causes existed, because a belief in foreseeing consequences yet to ensue was then held by intellectual men, who were ignorant of any present wherefore for such consequence. Sir George Mackenzie, whom the Covenanters were so ready to call by the term "the bloodthirsty," maintained, in more than one of his elaborately learned works, that power of prophecy was the highest perfection of human nature, that it belonged to the soul, or was at least conferred upon it on extraordinary occasions. His argument was that if men kept their souls pure, these would be endowed with foresight, of which prophecy is, of course, but the expression. This was only saying, in other words, that the nearer a man was to God the more likely he was to share in God's excellencies.

Sir George may be said to have founded the literature of dream-books, for which books there is still a large sale by venders who laugh at, and live by, the purchasers. Sir George would not recognize prophetic dreams as extraordinary revelations, but as the natural products of a rational soul. If English kitchens understood these terms, they who dwell therein would take Sir George for their patron and protector. That he knew of the 1686 edition of the Shipton Prophecies, we can hardly doubt. As little can we doubt that, whatever he may have thought of the old Yorkshire nymph of the Well, he would have shared Hobbes's opinion with regard to all vulgar witches and their craft: "For as for witches," says Hobbes in the 'Leviathan,' "I think not that their witchcraft is any real power, but yet that they are justly punished for the false belief they have that they can do such mischief, joined with their purpose to do it if they can; their trade being nearer to a new religion than to a craft or science." That men of eminence once believed in their craft, that is their "strength"; and that England had prophets who could tell the issue of its exercise, is at least partly proved by a letter in the Cottonian MSS. (Nero, B. vii. 5) from a Duke of Milan to a King of England, in which the former requests that a certain English soothsayer, or a certain book of divination, said to exist in England, might forthwith be sent to him, as he was suffering from some exercise of witchcraft. The want of dates in this matter prevents us from assigning to it its proper chronological position. Finally, if Mother Shipton be perfectly valueless, in a literary and an historical sense, the volume here reprinted belongs both to history and literature. One of the most perfect libraries that ever had witchcraft and prophecies for its subjects was the one got together, with much care, by the late Mr. Ashpitel. He has some ardent followers still, whose shelves bear every sort of illustration, from the Witch of Endor down to poor Ursula Shipton.

L'Émile du Dix-neuvième Siècle. Par Alphonse Esquiros. (Paris, Librairie Internationale.)

THERE are few foreigners of cultivated minds, powers of observation and unprejudiced feelings who, on the whole, judge more favourably of English institutions than the author of this new 'Émile.' Some writer of terse sayings has remarked that we have a high opinion of the judgment of people who think as we think; but this does not hold good in all cases. If it were universally true, our sentiments with respect to M. Esquiros would be of the most flattering quality. But this gentleman is as acute in finding out what is amiss as he is in discerning what is good and praiseworthy. Without flattery, therefore, we may say that we take up all he writes with respect, and we lay it down with a pleasant consciousness of having been at once pleased and instructed.

As the 'New Heloise' of Rousseau reminded some of the Heloise of history and of romance, so the new 'Émile' of M. Esquiros will recall to many Rousseau's 'Émile,' which startled, charmed or terrified France in 1762. The objects of the two writers cannot be described as exactly the same. Rousseau's was to regenerate society. He could best paint what he had most felt. How he set about his object, and how he painted what he had felt, may be seen in the strange circumstance that he only took into consideration the better education of the rich; and had the Duc de St.-Simon himself written the book, he could not have had a more lofty oblivion of the poor. The most dreadful thing in the world is to have logic without reason. This maxim of Benjamin Constant is strikingly illustrated in madmen and fools, who will argue logically on premises of a midsummer insanity of quality. So, as far as Rousseau treats his subject, he is logical enough, lacking only reason in being blind to the fact that his great goddess Nature demands that the poor shall be educated as well as the rich. The philosopher who sent his children to the Foundling Hospital says, "The poor have no need of education. The education of men in their condition is forced, and they could have no other." Public instruction Rousseau denounces as valueless: education by tutors gives, in his opinion, not masters to pupils, but servants to little masters. His idea is, that fathers should teach their own children, and he despatched his own to an asylum. After all, the philosopher is obliged to fall back upon some heaven-sent tutor for his little fool of quality; then, and over and over again, the difficulties of educating his model child overwhelm him, and he abuses man for it. He exclaims that men are good, but that man is wicked; and in his ever-recurring despair, he sings the chorus of eternal sameness, "All is lost!" It is to be observed, too, that Rousseau contemplates only the education of the strong. He is at no pains to conceal his dislike of sickly children. "Let another, instead of me, take charge of this sickly creature. I consent to it, and approve his charity; but my talent does not lie that way. I cannot teach to live a person who is only thinking how to prevent himself from dying." This is a friend of humanity, like his cousin in the 'Anti-Jacobin.'

Duty, obedience, faith,—these are of no account in Rousseau's recipe for making a man. Sentiment seems all in all. The author, amid brilliant contradictions, sophistry and sprink-

lings of truth, would just simply regenerate man by taking him back to Nature. This singular teacher bandages his pupil's eyes, claps handcuffs on his wrists, ties his legs together, places him with his face to a precipice, and bids him run, without breaking his neck or dashing out his brains,—if he can. This work procured for its author banishment from France.

The 'Émile of the Nineteenth Century' is not likely to bring any but agreeable consequences to the author, whose object is not to regenerate society, but to help in a modest way towards its improvement. The book is partly an essay, partly a novel. There is not only philosophy, but politics; not only arguments, but love-making. We will not mar the interest of those who may read the book for the sake of the story by detailing the plot or the incidents that would betray it. The purpose of it must necessarily fall short of its aim, for men cannot be made men by books; but these may help some to educate children so as to make true men of them, and may aid others in keeping in the way that may become a broad and crowded way—a way of safety here, a way leading to salvation hereafter. In the story the author has much to do with England and the illustration of English manners. It is not too much to say that he knows more about English nurseries than many mothers; and the "nursery" would seem to be an institution almost unknown in France. As much of the story is in the form of letters, this part of the subject is treated by a lady with singular spirit and propriety. While on this delicate subject, we may notice that though Rousseau has the credit of first calling on French mothers of "quality" to be really nursing-mothers to their children, we have entirely overlooked the person who first remonstrated with English mothers for neglecting an important maternal duty. In the seventeenth century, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Lincoln, wrote a book called 'The Countess of Lincoln's Nursery.' This did not refer to her own, but to the nursery of her daughter-in-law, Bridget, wife of the fourth Earl of Lincoln, and daughter of Lord Saye and Sele. This treatise is one of the quaintest on the duties of young mothers that ever was written; and its homeliness and outspokenness would probably have shocked the ladies of the Mrs. Chapone school of propriety. It meets all objections and refutes them, insisting that children should enjoy what Nature had especially provided for them. There is a touch of the Rousseau inconsistency in the work which may excite a smile. The Dowager Countess reminds her daughter-in-law that all mothers who make over their infants to draw the means of life from venal and strange bosoms commit a sin against Nature and against God. The old lady cannot sufficiently show her contempt for mothers who fly thus hostilely against all true and affectionate instincts. She was the mother, she says, of eighteen children: not one of whom, however, she "nursed" herself. The excuses of this petticoated moralist are exquisitely framed. Upon her honour, and in sooth, she had never thought of it at the time. It was only when her nursery was definitively closed, and she had leisure to look abroad at the doings of other and younger mothers, that she discovered how wicked it was to commit infants to hired wet-nurses; and, like many other moralists who

make up for real practice by loud denunciations, Countess Elizabeth tells young Countess Bridget that, acknowledging her former wickedness, she endeavours to make some compensation for it, by warning others not to follow her example, but to adopt what she enjoins in her precepts and pamphlet. As far as we know, this is the earliest outcry in support of the birthright of babies that was made in this country. We fancy that the Commonwealth mothers hardly required such instruction as our Lady Elizabeth poured out for the guidance of the young matrons of the court and times of Charles the First. Neither can we affirm that the Countess's book did not influence other mothers than those of the aristocracy.

In general admiration of English nurseries, the author overlooks the circumstance that ignorant nurses, by dint of certain powders, syrups and elixirs, often do the office there of handmaids of Death. So, he only sees one side of the system of fagging at public schools, though he has a suspicion that it may have its drawbacks. It sometimes teaches a lad the very useful knowledge how to help himself, and to respect those who must labour through their lives if they would live at all; but it as often teaches servility, and the writer cannot help thinking that it may make not only slaves but tyrants.

There is, as might be expected, no want of sense when the question of the application of classical learning is being discussed. The author has no regard for Achilles, who was, indeed, something of a mock hero, and, in many respects, less worthy of admiration than Thersites; but on the other hand, M. Esquiros takes legend to be as good as history; and he makes the father of his Émile say—"Do you know, I will ask, my son, when Rome vanquished Carthage? It was on the day when Regulus, bound by his oath, and in spite of the prayers of his friends, wife and children, returned alone to Africa. He knew that it was the road to death; but he went." If Émile should only survive to read the later historians, he will discover that the story of Regulus is only a grand and touching myth, as far as that personage is concerned, yet one bearing rich instruction, and not wanting a real hero, though it be now a vain work to look for him. Émile has perhaps found this out for himself; for the book conducts him through legitimate love-making to its suitable end, marriage, and a "Bless you, my children." Among the various episodes in this volume, there is a funeral on board an English vessel at sea, which for power and simplicity cannot be surpassed. But the hand of M. Esquiros is a master-hand, and we look for master-pieces from such a source.

On the History and Development of Gilds, and the Origin of Trade-Unions. 1. *The Origin of Gilds.* 2. *Religious (or Social) Gilds.* 3. *Town-Gilds or Gild-Merchants.* 4. *Craft-Gilds.* 5. *Trade-Unions.* By Lujo Brentano, of Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, Doctor Juris Utriusque et Philosophiæ. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS book, as introductory to one of, we presume, very much larger dimensions, but which has not as yet been subjected to our notice, may be said to have been written under somewhat peculiar circumstances. What those cir-

cumstances are, will perhaps be best understood on perusal of the following extract from the "Notice" on the reverse of the title-page. Though somewhat lengthy, we think no apology will be needed for placing it before our readers:—

"This Essay is the first and only one in English reviewing the whole subject of Gilds. . . . The Essay was written to serve as a General Introduction to 'English Gilds: the Original Ordinances of more than One Hundred Early English Gilds, &c., A.D. 1389,' edited, for the Early English Text Society, by the late Mr. Toulmin Smith. From the Report of that Society for January, 1870, the following passage on those Gilds and Dr. Brentano's Essay is extracted:—'As the subject of the book, rather than its language, is the important part of it, it became necessary to procure for the work a survey of the whole history of associated labour, in order to know what part of the field these English Gilds occupied, and what relation they bore to the old Gilds, the Religious Gilds, the Gilds-Merchant, the Craft-Gilds, and the modern Trades-Unions.' Most happily, the scholar pointed out by our best-informed English students of the subject, as the fittest man to undertake the task, Dr. Lujo Brentano, at once acceded to our request to prepare such a survey, and he has in a masterly Essay, in five parts, 'On the History and Development of Gilds,' written with true German thoroughness, reviewed the whole subject—as well for England as the Continent,—and this for the first time in our language, as no such other (?) English work exists. We are therefore now able to see our Gilds in their true light; not as isolated insular institutions, but as part of the great social system of the Middle Ages; and the debt of us all to Dr. Brentano is great, for the generous way in which he, a stranger to all of us, has placed his wide learning, and the results of his personal searches here and abroad, at the service of the Society. He has shown that in him the old brotherly Gild-feeling to fellow-workers still exists. Of the book as a whole, the Committee must record their conviction that no more valuable contribution has yet been made to the history of Association in England."

The context, so far as we can make out from the Preface (page vii), was originally written in German, and here we have the translation, executed evidently by very competent hands. In spite of Dr. Brentano's original hesitation at undertaking what at any time would be a task of considerable difficulty—and of two-fold difficulty in this case, seeing that the results of his labours were to form the Introduction to the unfinished compilation of one who had been entirely a stranger to him, when living,—he has done his work well and ably, to our thinking, and has manipulated his many English authorities with the skill of a thorough master of the language. In one or two instances (pp. ix, x) he has been treated in a somewhat exacting spirit, we are inclined to think: points of difficulty, however, which have been met by him with good temper and patience, if not wholly surmounted by the aid of learning and argument. As to one of these mooted points, the question whether certain of the earlier Gilds should be styled, as a whole, "Religious," or "Social Gilds," we certainly incline to agree with Mr. Toulmin Smith and Mr. Furnivall, that the latter would appear to be the more appropriate designation of the two. Indeed, if we may be allowed to call ancient institutions by a modern name, many of these hitherto styled "Religious Gilds" were neither more nor less than genuine "Co-operative Societies"; for not only did the members aid one another with prayers, masses, obits, and the occasional comforts of good cheer, but—a fact which seems to have

escaped Dr. Brentano—in some, perhaps many, instances, the society was in possession of houses and lands, some portions of which they would probably let to tenants, while others they cultivated, and made money, for the benefit of the common fund, by the sale of the produce; such as oxen, for example, sheep, swine, barley and vegetables. Other instances again are to be found in which these Gilds—neither Town Gilds nor Craft-Gilds, but the so-called "Religious Gilds," held stables and furnished houses, deriving a handsome profit, no doubt, from their yearly rental. In these instances the religious element certainly existed, but was more than balanced by the mundane transactions in which the societies were engaged.

We quote the following passage, as one of the few other instances in which the author (though on no very sufficient grounds, to our thinking) differs from Mr. Toulmin Smith, whose work his essays are intended to illustrate:—

"In each separate Gild one object or the other predominated, and, besides it, the Gild pursued several others. But often, too, we find Gilds for the fulfilment of quite a concrete and merely local task; as, for instance, the Gild of Corpus Christi at York. I am obliged on this account to make some observation against Mr. Toulmin Smith, though I do it with extreme unwillingness; for nobody can acknowledge Mr. Smith's great merits in making this collection with greater thanks than myself. . . . But Mr. Smith has so strangely misconceived the character of this Gild, that I think it absolutely necessary to correct him. The case with this York Gild is simply this. In all Roman-Catholic countries the consecrated host is carried every year on the day of Corpus Christi, by the priest of highest rank in the place, in solemn procession in the towns through the streets, and in the country over the fields. This is one of the greatest feasts of the Roman-Catholic Church. To heighten its solemnity, all the pomp which the Church can command is brought together. With this intention the clergy of York founded a special Gild, of which the sole object was to provide the ceremonies and pomp of this festival. As the solemnities of one of the greatest ecclesiastical feasts were in question, it can be easily understood that those who were at the head of the Gild were priests. Moreover, the reason why the many crafts of York joined so generally in this procession was neither the 'love of show and pageant which it gratified,' nor was it 'the departure from the narrow spirit of the original ordinances,' but simply that the taking part in this procession was considered as a profession of faith in transubstantiation."

Not having at hand the volume above referred to, we speak, of course, with some degree of hesitation on the subject, but are still inclined to think that Mr. Toulmin Smith is right in his surmise. Whoever is at all well acquainted with the ancient records of the City of York is no stranger to the fact, that some among their most curious and most interesting passages are those which detail the frequent squabbles that took place between the smaller crafts there in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in reference to their attempts at shirking the payment of their due proportion of the expenses of these pageants and processions. Each craft, too, was in the habit of representing its own particular pageant as the year came round, the Temptation of Eve, maybe, the Hanging of Judas, or the Building of the Ark; and loud were the complaints if another craft or society showed any tendency to encroach upon its neighbour's stock subject.

However it may have been with the Corpus Christi Guild of York at its inception, we are compelled to believe with Mr. Toulmin Smith, that it was not long before, so far as its lay (and most predominant) element was concerned, the "profession of faith in transubstantiation" was entirely lost sight of and forgotten, and it was neither more nor less than a mere "love of show and pageant" that was gratified.

In running through the earlier pages of the volume, bearing reference to our guilds and societies in Saxon times, we were almost in hopes of finding a word or two about the *beorscipe*, or beer-drinking society (if, indeed, that is the meaning of the word) of those days; as also the *Scot-ale* and *Church-ale* of a later date. Our author does not appear, however, to have looked upon them as implying associations within his scope. Comparatively little is to be found to enlighten us upon these peculiar features of the manners and usages of our remote forefathers; the subject, however, is an interesting one, and no one probably would be held able to do better justice to it than Dr. Brentano.

We give the following extract as a fair sample of the matter of the book:—

"As to the Gilds among the Clergy, the Capitularies of Hincmar contain ordinances against the extravagances of the priests at funeral meals, and at the feasting which used to follow their meetings, especially those of the priests of a deanery, or *diacnasia* (deaconry?), on the first of each month. No priest was to get drunk at them, nor was he to empty goblets to the health of saints, or of the soul of the deceased; nor was he to force others to drink, nor get drunk himself at the desire of others. The priests were not to burst out into indecent noise or roaring laughter; they were not to sing vain songs, nor tell inane jokes; nor were they to allow scandalous performances of bears or female dancers to be made before them, nor delight in other mummeries, 'because this was heathenish, and forbidden by Canon law.' Nor were they on every occasion to provoke each other, or anybody else, to passion and quarrels, and still less to fighting and murder; nor was he who was to provoke to assail at once his provoker. On the contrary, the priests were to breakfast with honesty and fear of God; holy stories and admonitions were to be read, and hymns sung, and every one was to go home in good time."

It is with some surprise that we have found omitted in this work, under the head of "Religious or Social Gilds," an extensive group of societies in the Middle Ages, that were not only religious and social, but artistic and poetical as well: we allude to the fraternities of the Pui. Founded in the south of France, and in all probability at Le Puy en Velay, these brotherhoods greatly multiplied in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and their former existence may still be traced, as we learn upon good authority, in the cities and towns of Amiens, Abbeville, Rouen, Caen, Dieppe, Valenciennes, Douai, and other places; while other branches extended to Flanders, and to England, at least in one instance. Several, perhaps many, of the codes of these societies are still in existence; but it is a somewhat singular fact that the earliest of them all is the code of regulations adopted by the Fraternity of the Pui, established in London, probably by the French merchants of Guyenne, in the reign of Edward the First, and the only copy of which is to be found among the City archives at Guildhall; the original Chapel of which, dedicated to St. Mary, would appear

to have been founded through the agency of the society. The object of these numerous brotherhoods or societies (which consisted, to all appearance, of men of the middle class of the day, women apparently being excluded), may be briefly stated to have been the honour of God and the Virgin Mary (probably in her character of *Notre Dame de Puy*), the promotion of love and charity, as well towards the living as the dead,—the enjoyment of innocent mirth and good-fellowship, and the cultivation of poetry and music. According to M. Aymard, the learned Archiviste of the Haute-Loire (*Compte-rendu du Congrès Scientifique de France*, tome 2), it was only towards the close of the eighteenth century that these societies became utterly extinct, after existing for about a century for exclusively charitable and religious purposes.

The Early English Text Society may be justly congratulated upon having secured Dr. Brentano's services: the mantle of his lamented predecessor has fallen upon no unworthy shoulders.

Novum Testamentum Græce. Ad antiquissimos testes denuo recensuit, apparatus criticum omni studio perfectum apposuit, commentationem isagogicam prætexuit Constantinus Tischendorf. Editio octava critica major. Vol. I. (Lipsiæ.)

Responsa ad Calumnias Romanas, item Supplementum Novi Testamenti ex Sinaitico Codice anno 1865 editi. Scripsit Constantinus de Tischendorf. (Lipsiæ.)

IN the month of October, 1864, appeared the first portion of Dr. Tischendorf's eighth edition of the Greek Testament. The second instalment was issued in October, 1865; the third at the end of October, 1866; the fourth, in October, 1867; the fifth, in September, 1868; the sixth, completing the four Gospels, at the close of the year 1869. The indefatigable critic did not spend all these years upon the one work alone; the delay was occasioned by the publication of other books, some bearing immediately upon the same studies, others remotely connected with them. The time spent upon the new volume has not been too long when we consider the new materials it has enabled him to use. His present apparatus is exceedingly rich and abundant.

The value of a book like this lies in the nature and extent of the materials at the author's command, in the accuracy with which they are employed, and the principles on which a text is constructed out of them. Dr. Tischendorf has acted properly in re-writing the critical apparatus, instead of repeating that contained in the edition of 1859 with additions and corrections. Well might he do so, when he has had eighteen new uncial MSS. for the Gospels, including the Sinaitic Codex, already edited in different forms. Besides the readings derived from MSS., those obtained from the early Fathers and versions occupy an important place. The editor assures us that all have been most carefully re-examined for the eighth edition.

In making a new text he follows, like Lachmann, the principles of Bentley. The most ancient witnesses are taken to represent the primitive state of the text, such as the Vatican, Sinaitic, Alexandrian, and a few Greek MSS. like these, with the concurrence of some of the

oldest translators, especially the Latin ones, and of the early Fathers. The great majority of junior MSS., almost the entire class of those called the Constantinopolitan, are disregarded. By the aid of these witnesses it is thought that a near approach can be made to the text of the New Testament books as it existed in the second century. After the fifth, it had been much altered and deteriorated. Whether it is possible to recall the text current in the time of Irenæus may be doubted; but the learned Professor is right in his endeavour to get the oldest possible form of it. Bentley's aspirations rose no higher than the period of the Nicene Council. He thought he could recover "the true exemplar of Origen, which was the standard to the most learned of the Fathers, at the time of the Council of Nice and two centuries after." Lachmann, in like manner, aims at giving the text which was most common in the East during the fourth century. Dr. Tischendorf's qualifications for the work in which he has been engaged for a quarter of a century will hardly be questioned. The materials which he has at his command, especially manuscripts, are superior to those of any other textual critic. His experience is great; his success in bringing new treasures to light unprecedented; while he has the fullest knowledge of all that his predecessors have done, their failings, defects and shortcomings. When, therefore, a new edition was announced, scholars interested in the subject naturally looked forward to a work far superior to his last, both in copiousness of materials and accuracy in citing them. They expected a standard text—one no longer fluctuating and unsettled, as it had been in the hands of the Leipzig scholar during the period in which his seven editions were issued, but almost as good as he could make it; his ideal of what the Greek words at the close of the second century really were. Nor are they disappointed. A cursory comparison of the volume with the corresponding one of the last edition shows its decided superiority. The ten years that have elapsed between them must have matured the judgment of the critic, calming down his sanguine temperament, and rendering him very cautious in introducing readings into the text.

A few remarks, calling our readers' attention to certain features of the volume, will suggest the best mode of examining it minutely.

The critic has not unfrequently changed his opinion respecting readings, so that his text differs from the last. Sometimes this is clearly traceable to the influence of the Sinaitic MS., aided, no doubt, by other considerations. In Matthew i. 18, the new edition reads, "Now the birth of Jesus Christ was thus,"—whereas the preceding one had, "Now the birth of Christ was thus." Here he agrees with Lachmann. Irenæus's testimony, on which some rely for the reading *Christ*, is conflicting. In Matthew xxiv. 36, the reading in the present edition is, "But of that day and hour none knoweth, neither the angels of the heavens nor the Son, but the Father alone." The seventh edition wants the clause "nor the Son." Here Tischendorf agrees with Lachmann. In John ix. 35, the new work has, "Dost thou believe in the Son of Man?"—whereas the former read, "Dost thou believe in the Son of God?" Here Tischendorf differs from Lachmann. In John xiv. 14, Tischendorf now has, "If ye ask anything of me in my

name, I will do it." Before, he had omitted the pronoun *me*. This coincides with Lachmann. In all these instances, the change is for the better.

The text of Dr. Tischendorf differs considerably from the Elzevir or received one, and is far more correct. Thus Matthew xviii. 11 is omitted. In Mark xi. 8, the new text is, "And many spread their garments into the way; others, green boughs, having cut them out of the fields." In Luke viii. 54, "And when he had laid hold of her hand, he cried, saying, Maid, arise." In Luke ix. 54, 55, "And when his disciples, James and John, saw it, they said, Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven and consume them? But he turned and rebuked them." Luke xi. 2, &c., "When ye pray, say, Father, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Give us our sufficient bread day by day. And forgive us our sins, for we also forgive every one indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation." John i. 27, "He that comes after me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose." John iii. 31, 32, "He that cometh from above is above all; he that is of the earth is of the earth, and speaketh of the earth. He that cometh from heaven testifieth what he hath seen and heard; and no man receiveth his testimony." John vi. 69, "And we have believed and known that thou art the holy one of God." Mark i. 1, 2, "The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ, as it is written in Esaias the prophet."

There are readings in which Dr. Tischendorf does not follow the oldest and best authorities. He does not adhere absolutely to the general principle of antiquity, but allows some scope for the exercise of judgment and the internal goodness of readings. In this particular, he is right. Thus, in John i. 18, he has, "The only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father," not "The only begotten God." In Matthew xxvii. 49, he omits the words "But another, taking a spear, pierced his side, and there came out water and blood," though they are in the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Ephrem MSS.

In a few instances, the editor has admitted into the text readings which seem doubtful to us; as in John xviii. 1, where he has *τοῦ χειμάρρου τοῦ κέδρων* with the Sinaitic and D. Both this and *τοῦ Κέδρων*, which Lachmann adopts, seem to be corrections of the common reading, *τῶν Κέδρων*, which ought not to be disturbed; meaning "the brook of the cedars." The last verse of John's Gospel is left out on the authority of the Sinaitic MS., which is hardly sufficient.

We observe in not a few places critical notes of great fullness, excellence and ability. Extracts from the Fathers, ancient scholia and the editor's own observations give them a value which cannot be easily overrated. Examples of what we mean are found at Luke xxii. 43, 44; John i. 3; John xxi. 25; Mark i. 1, 2. At Mark xvi. 9, &c., there is also a long critical dissertation to show that the evangelist did not write verses 9-20 of that chapter. Yet it will always appear strange that the sacred writer should finish his gospel abruptly with "for they were afraid"; and it will be thought a hazardous step to eliminate the paragraph on the authority of two uncial MSS., even though they be the Sinaitic and Vatican.

To the advantage of this edition, the author has had the benefit of the Sinaitic and Vatican

MSS. in the formation of the text. Till recently, the collations of B were somewhat uncertain; but since it has been edited both by Tischendorf and Vercellone, it is as available as the Alexandrian A. He is also fortunate in having the Jerusalem-Syriac version, lately published at Verona. Among the early versions, none is of greater value than the old Latin or Italic. In citing this from various MSS., the editor has been most careful and accurate. If any part of the critical apparatus be superior to another, the citations of the old Latin deserve the first place.

It would be an invidious thing to compare the edition before us with any recent one of similar pretensions in constructing a new text and specifying the authorities for different readings. Tischendorf proves himself a worthy successor of Lachmann; but he has got resources which enable him to surpass that eminent scholar in the accuracy and value of his materials. The field surveyed by Lachmann is enlarged to such a degree that it is almost new. In a work of such great labour, requiring a minuteness of research and an extent of reading to which few are equal, there are unavoidable mistakes; but we are safe in asserting that they are comparatively few, while those of other editors, even the most recent, are many. How far he excels fellow-labourers in quoting the Latin versions is patent to all who are aware of their blunders. The present edition has no equal; and such as desire but one may rest satisfied with it. No living scholar is able to publish what is competent to supersede it, except himself. We can believe that some Englishmen incline to decry the labours of a German, and try to find a work of native growth to put beside that of a foreigner; but true critics will rise above national partialities, estimating worth wherever they find it at its just standard, and contented to award the palm of excellence to the most deserving. We have no Bentley now; we have not had a Wetstein, a Griesbach or a Lachmann; but we have better New-Testament critics than Scholz. Let us rejoice that the Leipzig Professor occupies a sphere peculiarly his own, and gives us a critical edition of the Greek Testament which constitutes an epoch in the history of the printed text. He is the Chevalier of the Bible, as Hupfeld called him.

The tract recently written, which we have put at the head of this article, is not of ephemeral value; since it contains corrections and additions respecting the edition of the Sinaitic text published in 1865. Not having then collated Codex B at Rome, nor having the benefit of the fac-simile edition afterwards issued by Vercellone, Tischendorf had to rely on Mai and previous collations. The supplement given is full and accurate. The second and larger part of the pamphlet is an answer to the injurious assertions thrown upon the Leipzig scholar by more than one Romanist writer. He had already replied to some of them in the appendix to his edition of the Vatican MS.; now he replies to one in particular. The argument is conducted with much skill. His opponent is worsted, even though he appears to have had the aid of Dr. Tregelles. These Jesuit nibblings at the critic but for whom the Vatican text as it is might never have been published, are mean and discreditable to scholarship. We are glad that they have been subjected to a searching scrutiny.

Tischendorf rightly blamed and pointed out Mai's errors. He has since shown that the Roman editors of B, notwithstanding the help he generously gave them, are scarcely experienced enough for the work.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Sidney Bellew: a Story. By Francis Francis. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

A Double Secret. By J. Pomeroy. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Recollections of Eton. By an Etonian. (Chapman & Hall.)

Hedged In. By E. S. Phelps. (Low & Co.)

If 'Sidney Bellew' were merely "a story," it might, perhaps, be considered a little too fragmentary and disjointed to be really a good story. But, in fact, it is at once seen from the explanations offered in the introductory portion of the book that it is not a "story" in the ordinary sense of the word, but a collection of sketches illustrative of the noblest and most enterprising kinds of sport in Scotland, with a slight connexion of genial narrative, judiciously introduced in order to prevent the work from assuming the character of a mere guide-book to the shooting and fishing which attract so many Saxon visitors, at certain seasons, to the northern part of Great Britain. The author takes his hero and his hero's friends through the whole round of labour and adventure connected with grouse-shooting, deer-stalking, seal-shooting, salmon-fishing, and, to a certain extent, sea, river and lake fishing generally. The hero and his friends have to cook the products of the chase *al fresco* occasionally; and at page 269 of the second volume the author succeeds in arousing our epicurean instincts effectually when he describes, with an unmistakable gusto, the roasting or grilling of perch and trout on an impromptu fire kindled on the shore of the lake where they have been caught. The perch are wrapped in well-soaked folds of paper, and buried in the embers; the trout are suspended on green cleft sticks, which are fixed in the ground, and transversely extended over the fire. The result is a banquet of which the glories may be imagined by those who know what an angler's appetite is when he has been trolling or throwing the fly from early morning till the middle of the day in the fresh mountain air. The author speaks feelingly and wisely on the subject of preservation of salmon, and sternly rebukes the selfishness of proprietors who seem to think that they have a right to destroy every living thing that they can entrap on their own petty fishing-grounds, without any regard to the proprietors above and below them, or to the interests of the community generally in an article of food which seems destined by Nature to be equally useful to the poor and agreeable to the epicure. The chapters on deer-stalking are exciting, from the extraordinary perils and miseries which the sportsmen have to undergo. Possibly this portion of the narrative may be a little overwrought; at any rate, if it were necessary, in order to enjoy the delights of deer-stalking, to wade in a "dirty burn," and to "swarm," prone like an inferior animal on a "wet moss," to the extent represented by the author, it would not be easy to believe that this particular kind of sport could be sought for with so much avidity as it really is. All real sports, however, have their attendant hardships; and if the author

has made a little too much of the troubles and difficulties in this case, he has done better than by suppressing them entirely, and leading young men of the rising generation to suppose that they can become good shots while lying on a bed of roses. The hero, Sidney Bellew, appears to be a young Sybarite, "laid up in lavender" at the opening of the story; but his Highland campaign shows him to be a man of mettle, and he earns his ultimate reward in a better shape than by the mere capture of beasts, birds and fishes. The auxiliary personages in the narrative, chiefly of the Highland type, are clearly and agreeably sketched, and the descriptions of scenes and atmospheric phenomena are indicative of observation and love of Nature in its sterner aspects.

We once heard it asserted by a successful speaker that a certain contempt for one's audience is the one thing needful for an orator. The author of 'A Double Secret' seems to have applied the maxim to literature. If a contempt for one's readers be any guarantee for success in novel-writing, he will be justified in the most sanguine anticipations. If there is no single spark of any higher claim to merit in what is comprised in these extraordinary compositions, there is at least abundant evidence of audacity. After conscientious study and painful thought upon the subject, we are driven to the conclusion that this work is the result of some unholy wager as to how much extravagant burlesque the public would accept as serious. If we except a few moral reflections, a death-bed scene profanely introduced, some oddly worded table-talk on Milton, and the discovery that Australia is the fifth quarter of the globe, there is nothing in 'A Double Secret' but the broadest farce in a setting of bombastic tragedy. The plot is as follows: Harrold (with two "r's") Lord Rencliffe, one of those dark villains with whom the British peerage is known to abound, becomes involved in some disgraceful transactions before the commencement of the story, and causes the report of his death to be circulated, which is believed of course, without further hesitation or inquiry. Only his widow, the mother of two hopeful sons, and his sister, Lady Bridlynton, an aristocrat as strange as himself, are in possession of the fact of his existence, a truth which it is the object of his remaining years to prevent them from forgetting. Lady Rencliffe soon dies under the torture, but bequeaths the secret to the heroine of the tale, whom she has just prevented from marrying another Harrold, the younger of Lord Rencliffe's sons. How the said old lord lies, and forges and swindles, how he commits every gratuitous and unnecessary crime, how he crops up from time to time to frighten the women, how he shoots his sister and his sister's gamekeeper, fires at the rector of the parish, kills the "caretaker," and terrifies the cook, and is finally killed himself in endeavouring to escape from the hulks, forms the *pièce de résistance*, as our author would say, of this stirring narrative. The heroine, whose Christian name we regret to say is Sheridan, being in love with Harrold Rencliffe the younger, naturally marries Sir Thomas Oakbury, a kind old man who treats her better than she deserves, and who looks on with praiseworthy emotion when his wife at last is clasped in the arms of the long-absent Harrold, "who kisses her with the fond affection of a returning brother." We

have no space to criticize the second novelette which is bound up with this great work. It is less sensational, yet on the whole not unworthy of its fellow. The language in which both stories are embalmed is in every way worthy of the subject. The great knowledge of colloquial French and Italian which our author displays is an agreeable variety when such English as the following grows unbearable. "She shivered and ejaculated 'Horrid things!'"—"Her great eyes, expressive of terror, not despair; no cap—no comb—nothing but a white night-dress covered her."—"He shaved off his whiskers to escape identity."—"The reverend man took the measles and died." With which random selection we must leave the reader contented, hoping that if he has leisure for such "admirable fooling," he will enjoy a hearty laugh as he reads for himself 'Golden Pippin' and 'A Double Secret.'

It will be quite useless to attempt to review seriously such a book as 'Recollections of Eton.' There is no pretence made in it to rival 'Tom Brown,' or to do for Eton what that work did for Rugby. There are no sentimental passages, no discussions on moral influence: it is merely the record of the Eton life of an ordinary boy, like nine out of ten others who work their way from the fourth form to the top of the school without distinguishing themselves either by ability or the want of it. To old Etonians, we have no doubt the book will be highly interesting as a companion of that "shop" to which they are, among public schoolmen, notoriously attached; others will as certainly find no pleasure in perusing the history of events unassociated in their minds with the pleasantest years of their life. From internal evidence we should say that the author left the school about ten years ago, before the evil day when Royal Commissioners began to lay the destructive hand of Reform on many time-honoured institutions: in the days when the voice of Paterfamilias, foreboding revolution, was but just making itself heard from the pages of the *Cornhill*. For the perfect accuracy of the 'Recollections' we can ourselves vouch: indeed the blue-books of the Commissioners aforesaid contain not a more faithful account of what Eton and the daily life of Etonians were, and in all essential points are still. Fagging, flogging, the speeches, the boats, my dame, my tutor, what a crowd of memories do not these short words call up? Yes, and how does a non-Etonian tremble at the sound of these when he is in the company of old Etonians! The floodgates are opened, and the stream of "shop" which follows drowns all other conversation. So we abstain from enlarging further. For the sake of the initiated, however, we would point out one or two touches that will show them how accurate the picture is. Who, for instance, that had the good fortune to be committed to that gentleman's care, but will recognize the portrait of "my dame," Mr. Argles:—

"Tall and stout, with a full colour in his cheeks, and dressed in one of those light-coloured suits which are popularly denominated 'dittos,' he looked more like a country gentleman, remote from all observation than the owner of a house in the populous little world of Eton, and invested with authority over no less than forty-seven of the members of that world."

Here is a yet greater personage, now, alas! no more:

"A stout figure, dressed in a somewhat long coat of dark blue cloth, with a velvet collar to it, was surmounted by a face whose decidedly rosy hue and small twinkling eyes betokened a good nature, and an amount of quiet humour, which it was impossible to overlook. . . . He seemed to know everything, could predict who would be members of the Eleven and Eight, and tell the name and history of the latest comer."

We must not forget the illustrations, which, though of the most unpretending kind, are by no means bad. We can especially commend the Lower Boy carrying water, on p. 18; the "passing," p. 51; and the old waterman—an unmistakable portrait—p. 294. We would, however, suggest to the artist, Mr. Hall, with reference to the picture of "Speeches," at p. 292, that the dialogue from the 'Acharnians,' between the Megarian and Dicalopolis, was never selected for a speech within our knowledge, and, for obvious reasons, is hardly likely to have been so at any time. In fact, this is one of the least successful illustrations: the greater number, however, are, as we said, very happy, and the little mottoes introduced are often ingenious. Let old Etonians by all means read these 'Recollections': let others avoid them in their own interest, for they will find them very dull.

In 'Hedged In,' the author of 'Gates Ajar' maintains her reputation. It is the history of a poor girl who, living among the very lowest classes of society, had been seduced in her early youth, and whose whole life afterwards was a struggle towards her own rehabilitation. Not that she had lost caste with the associates among whom her lot had fallen,—she and they were already too low for that,—but it was on her leaving them and wandering abroad to seek food and shelter for herself and her infant among "God's folks," if so be that such might be found, that she learned to comprehend the meaning and beauty of purity. The real heroine of the tale, however, we take to be less poor Nixy Trent, with her load of trouble, than the noble Christian dame, Margaret Purcell, who in her resolve to befriend the forlorn outcast braves all the outraged respectabilities of the little Yankee town of Gower; and, "the world not being so much a wicked as a stupid world," at length succeeds in convincing them that there is more real religion in her actions than in all their professions. In thus bringing before us one of the greatest of our social difficulties—how to reclaim the lost and raise the fallen without exposing the innocent to contamination—Mrs. Phelps has selected a difficult task, and has performed it with great delicacy. She is probably right in treating the problem as one that is insoluble by any formal system, and that must, in the first instance at least, be left to the personal influence and courage of the few who see the right course and have strength to follow it. There are many little life-like touches in the tale which insensibly lead the reader to imagine it an actual history. The years spent by Nixy in doing her duty modestly and efficiently as a school-teacher counted as nothing the moment it was discovered that she had once erred. It counted as nothing that she could still have concealed her fault had she not thought it her duty to take her child home to her. But the "Grammar-School Committee"—fairly representing, it must be owned, a very much larger world than their own—were bound

by every law of gentility to thrust the penitent back into the hopelessness of her early degradation. "Society had hedged her in on every side," and the punishment for one fault must be perpetually renewed. "I am not bad," was the poor girl's plaint; "they know I am not bad! It was so long ago, and I have been so sorry! and nobody taught me. Haven't I been a good woman long enough to belong to a good woman's place?" "I have heard of a thing called living down, or living out, the ghost of such a history as yours," said Margaret firmly. "There are men on that Grammar-School Committee who have done it. I never knew a woman who did. If a woman *can*, you shall!" If a woman *can*! How many, since the days of Him who ate with publicans and sinners, have believed that a woman *can*? Just so few, and no more, according to our author, are the world's real Christians. Those who would see the progress and end of the struggle between brave Margaret Purcell and her *protégée* on the one side, and the "Christian world" on the other, we must refer to the story itself, which, despite a few peculiarities of expression, is as charming a one as we have read for a long time. In places it is both humorous and dramatic.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The American Rebellion: Letters on the American Rebellion. By Samuel A. Goddard. Birmingham, 1860 to 1865. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

To ask what might have happened in human history if some decisive occurrence had not taken place, or if something had happened which did not chance to occur, is to enter on a field of conjecture from which the adventurer seldom retires with profit. It is, however, impossible to turn over Mr. Goddard's letters, and recall the struggle which elicited them, without speculating as to what would have been the end of it had the passionate declamations of our Southern sympathizers overpowered the sober convictions and sound common sense of less arrogant politicians, who refused to think that the slave-owners were fighting for liberty or for any cause which would justify England in adopting their quarrel. At a time when a considerable proportion, perhaps the majority, of our school-taught and prosperous classes surrendered themselves to emotional excitement and sentimentality, the masses of our humbler people demonstrated their fitness for political enfranchisement, and disproved the assertions of their traducers, by regarding the American question with coolness, sagacity, and resolute tenacity of purpose. The attitude which the starving operatives of several of our manufacturing cities maintained throughout the cotton-famine towards the supporters of the Southern confederacy, will not be overlooked by the historians who shall in future days commemorate the toils and triumphs of the Victorian epoch; and we can sympathize with Mr. Goddard's desire to preserve from oblivion the part which he took in the contest of passion with principle. Like the struggle of which they were a part, the letters, which Mr. Goddard has gathered into a bulky octavo volume are things of the past: and it is probable that they will attract no general attention at the present moment. Their author has, however, done a good service to literature and his professional reputation in gathering from the columns of perishable newspapers the articles which justify Mr. Bright's strongly-worded certificate:—"I think I read all your letters as they appeared, and I believe and say it without flattery, that nothing more exact, on the great struggle, was written in England during the War. The facts were correct, your knowledge complete, and your faith in the final issue of the conflict never failed you for an instant."

The Book of Wonderful Characters. Memoirs and Anecdotes of Remarkable and Eccentric Persons in all Ages and Countries. Chiefly from the Text of Henry Wilson and James Caulfield. (Hotten.)

NEARLY fourscore biographies of strange people, and more than threescore portraits of the most remarkable of them, must necessarily make a book of some attraction; and this is one. It has its melancholy as well as its mirthful side; for few of the personages are "wonderful" for any particular amount of goodness. They are eccentric; one ate stones, another lived on the smell of flowers, a third fasted altogether, a fourth starved his animals as well as himself, another devoured more than half-a-dozen ordinary men, and stranger men still swallowed poisons, or even fire. We have men "wonderful" for their luck, others for want of luck. Men and women are here who fooled the world by the most flagrant impostures, but scarcely one is "wonderful" for innocent simplicity, unless he or she happened to be half-witted. Monsters there are of all sorts, some with hideous souls, hideous bodies, or hideous deeds, including the Fetter Lane midwife, Elizabeth Brownrigg, who "whipped two female 'prentices to death, and hid them in the coal-hole,"—giants, dwarfs, foundlings, men with horns, men and women without arms and legs, wonderful children whom the gods loved and who died young, wonderful men who lived to ages beyond all belief, women bearded like the pard, the pig-faced lady, whom everybody used to look for some fifty years ago, and whom no one ever saw, and the questionable Chevalier d'Eon, who, with the bust of a woman, was a man after all. In some of the illustrations of eccentricity there are not wanting traits that are of a tender nature; others only puzzle and perplex those who study how to account for sorrow relieving or indulging itself in the most unaccountable of ways; but, altogether, there is as much to sigh as to laugh at in this singular volume, which is not one for amusement only: a thoughtful man will find food for thought in it; a philosopher, if he be of a scornful turn, may become a Timon while reading these illustrations of his fellow men.

WE have on our table *Education of the Rural Poor*, by G. M. Sproat (Bush),—*On some Defects in General Education*, by R. Quain (Macmillan),—*First Teachings about the Earth*, by M. Ogle (Simpkin),—*Daily Readings in Natural Science*, by Rev. J. Robertson (Bean),—*Animals, their Nature and Uses*, by C. Baker (Macintosh),—*Malta, Past and Present*, by Rev. H. Seddall, B.A. (Chapman & Hall),—*Rob Roy*; Centenary Edition of Waverley Novels, Vol. IV. (A. & C. Black),—*The Aldine Edition of the British Poets; Burns, Vol. II.* (Bell & Daldy),—*The Wreck of the Ship Serica*, by her Captain, T. Cubbin (Simpkin),—*On the Primitive Mode of making Bishops*, by J. Harrison (Longmans),—and *The Annual Register for 1869* (Rivingtons). Among New Editions we have *Three Lectures on Education*, by A. Oppler (Longmans),—and *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, by T. H. Tanner, M.D., revised and enlarged by A. Meadows, M.D. (Renshaw). Also the following pamphlets: *The Organization of Secondary and Superior Instruction, with especial Reference to the Colonies*, by C. Bruce (Stanford),—*National Elementary Education*, by Sir W. Denison, K.C.B. (Provost),—*What shall we Teach? or, Physiology in Schools*, by E. Lankester, M.D. (Groombridge),—*The English Alphabet considered Philosophically and Pantomagically*, by a Great Big Fool (Day),—*Announcement of the forthcoming Series of Annual International Exhibitions of Selected Works of Fine and Industrial Art and Scientific Inventions* (Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners),—*Remarks on an Article in the Saturday Review upon Mr. Cobbe's 'Norman Kings of England'* (Winter & Bailey),—*A Chapter of Irish History*, by J. F. Barry (Moffat),—*British Policy in India*, by an Englishman (Burbridge),—*The Primeval Monuments of Peru compared with those in other Parts of the World*, by E. G. Squier, M.A.,—*The*

Euphrates Valley Railway, by W. P. Andrew (Allen),—*The Norman Conquest*, by W. T. Devereil (Hodder),—*Beetroot Sugar*, by A. Baruchson (Wilson),—*A Compendium of Bankruptcy*, by J. Routh (Wilson),—*The Rights of Faithful Laymen in the Church of Christ*, by Rev. H. Humble, M.A. (Simpkin),—and *Biology versus Theology*, No. 4, by Julian (Lewes, Bacon).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
Beecher's Familiar Talks on Themes of Christian Experience, 3/6
Wiseman's (L. H.) Men of Faith, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Fine Art.
Fairholt's Dictionary of Terms in Art, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Seguer's Critical and Commercial Dictionary of Works of Painters, roy. 8vo. 21/ cl.
History.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 7 vols. 12mo. 21/
Palmer's History of the Parish of St. Pancras, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Peppy's Diary and Correspondence, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Seddall's (Rev. H.) Malta, Past and Present, with Map, 8vo. 12.
Geography.
Millingen's Wild Life among the Koords, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Somerville's Physical Geography, new edit. cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Philology.
Bayldon's Elementary Grammar of Old Norse Language, 7/6 cl.
Science.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1870, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Catlin's Lifted and Subsidied Rocks of America, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Sauer's (G.) The Telegraph in Europe, roy. 8vo. 12/ cl.
Sowerby's English Botany, Vol. 10, roy. 8vo. 38/ cl.
Useful Plants, illust. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
General Literature.
Austen's (Jane) Emma, new edit. 12mo. 2/ bds.
Austen's (Jane) Northanger Abbey and Persuasion, new ed. 2/
Awdeley's The Fraternity of Vacabondes, 8vo. 7/6 swd.
Boyle's Court and Country Guide for April, 1870, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Brinsmead's History of the Pianoforte, illus. cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Carlyle's Works, Libr. Edit. Cromwell's Letters, Vol. 3, 9/ cl.
Foreshadowings, by Ignotus, No. 2, 8vo. 2/ swd.
Girdlestone's High Alps without Guides, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Gray's Social Contracts, 22 coloured illust. 15/ cl.
Hall's (Major H. B.) The Pigskins Abroad, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Hargreaves's Blunders of Vice and Folly, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Jabez Oliphant; or, the Modern Prince, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Lame Devil (The), Expurgated Edition, cr. 8vo. 2/
Lauder's (W.) Extant Poetical Works, ed. by F. Hall, 8vo. 7/6
Magic at Home, by Rigmum Funnidoo, sq. 1/ swd.
Reynolds's (F.) Glaphyra and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Sproat's Education of the Rural Poor, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Stories from Waverley, first and second Series, by S. O. C. 5/
Unawares; a Story of an Old French Town, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Yates's (E.) Broken to Harness, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.

LECTURES AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

April, 1870.

THE sixth lecture of Mr. Richey's course treated of Irish affairs during the government of Philip and Mary. The lecturer commenced by reading extracts from the writings of Bishop Bale, showing how complete and universal was the reaction by which the Catholic ritual was restored on the accession of Queen Mary. The reforming prelates fled, and no converts having been made or sought to be made, the reformed Church disappeared. The question of this reign was, how far was the Roman Catholic Church restored? The lecturer stated that, except the restoration of the Mass and ritual, matters remained as before. The monasteries were not restored, the Pope's powers were never fully recognized, abbey lands were distributed as freely, if not more freely than before; there was no attempt to erect or consolidate the Catholic Church as the Church of the nation. On the contrary, the English Catholic bishops of Mary were as hostile and hateful to the Celtic population as the English Protestant bishops of Edward.

The violence of all Mary's officials to the natives was pointed out, especially that of the Earl of Sussex, the details of whose expedition to Armagh were read from the journal of the Athlone Pursuivant. Upon Mary, too, it was shown must rest the blame of the introduction of confiscations for the purpose of systematic plantation. The lecturer then proceeded to give the details of the confiscation of the Queen's and King's County, the attempted expulsion of the original clans, and the struggle for the confiscated lands, which was carried on for above forty years. Having shown the distinction between conquest by an enemy and confiscation by a government, Mr. Richey denounced the system of plantations in Ireland as radically unjust and mischievous; and expressed his entire dissent from those who have praised the plantations as the cause of material prosperity, disregarding the wrongs by

which they were effected, as well as the bitter hatred and prolonged hostilities which resulted from them.

The concluding portion of Prof. Mahaffy's third Lecture on Ancient History was devoted to an explanation of the steps by which the cuneiform inscriptions in what are spoken of as the second and third columns were deciphered. This was a work of much greater difficulty than the deciphering of the first column, which turned out to be in the ancient Persian language. Judging from what Herodotus has said of the setting-up of inscriptions in different tongues by King Darius, it was assumed that the sense of all three columns must have been the same. Hence it was considered that the difficulties presented by the variety of the characters and the differences of alphabets ought not to be insoluble. And so at last it proved. The Danish professor, Wintergaard, was the first to enter on this new and arduous investigation. By means of the proper names already known in the Persian version of the trilingual inscriptions he discovered what signs corresponded to them in the middle column, and, from a careful comparison, fixed the meaning of the signs; the Persian version, in this case, having performed the same office as the Greek portion of the inscription on the Rosetta stone had done for the Egyptian hieroglyphs. In this way Wintergaard arrived at very curious results. The language which he deciphered was like no known Indo-European or Semitic idiom, for though the pronouns appeared Semitic, and the general structure was not unlike the Persian, the declensions resembled the Turkish, while the conjugations were Tartar, and the vocabulary a confused medley of all sorts of languages. His conclusion, however strange, was corroborated by subsequent research, especially by the labours of Dr. Hincks, who read a remarkable paper before the Royal Irish Academy in 1845, in which he tested and corrected Wintergaard's results, proving clearly that he had not wrought in vain. In this paper Dr. Hincks put forth his first great discovery, that the signs in the second language were in what is called Medo-Scythian, the tongue of the Medes who had immigrated from Scythia—that these signs represented, not letters, but syllables; their simplest syllables being a vowel, or compounded of a vowel and consonant. This discovery proved of the utmost value in helping to arrive at the meaning of the second and third columns. Mr. Mahaffy, having explained very clearly the further steps by which the sense of the inscription in the second column was determined, referred to the curious problems suggested by this discovery of a fragment of such a language as the Medo-Scythic, and the grounds afforded thereby for conjecturing the existence among the Altai Mountains of a primitive culture which has left no other traces; and also for suspecting the accounts given by the Greeks of the ancient Scythians. He then proceeded to describe the progress of inquiry in the difficult task of deciphering the third column. The labours of Wintergaard and Dr. Hincks having proved that the second column was indeed a translation of the first, it appeared highly probable that the third column would contain the same sense also. Careful investigation showed that though the system of signs was the same as in the second column, yet the language was quite distinct, and presented difficulties which baffled all those that first approached it. Its importance, however, increased, in consequence of the discoveries of Botta and Mr. Layard in Mesopotamia; these explorers having found, among the ruins at the sites of Nineveh and Babylon, numerous inscriptions on brick and on sculptures, not in three languages, but in one, and that evidently the third language, that yet awaited deciphering. It thus became clear that what had been long suspected was true, namely, that the language was Assyrian, the language of Nebuchadnezzar and Sennacherib, and that, when deciphered, it would give not merely an additional version of the acts of Darius and Xerxes, but the annals of an older and greater empire, and of a still more remarkable epoch in the history of man. Having described the character and shown the affinities of this lan-

guage, and also noticed the services of Dr. Hincks and Sir Henry Rawlinson in this field of inquiry, Prof. Mahaffy concluded his lecture by a brief summary of the various means available for proving the genuineness and trustworthiness of the discoveries made in respect to the language and literature of the Ancient Egyptians, Persians, Medo-Scythians, Assyrians and Babylonians.

O.

THE SAN GRÉAL.

THE passage referred to in "M.A.'s" letter is as follows:—"Ce fut trente ans environ après la mort du roi Cadwallader, vers l'an 720, qu'un clerc du pays de Galles, prêtre ou ermite, s'avisait d'insérer dans un recueil de leçons, ou de chants liturgiques, l'ancienne tradition de l'apostolat de Joseph d'Arimathie et du précieux vase dont il avait été dépositaire. Pour donner à ce *Graduel* (voyez Du Cange, à *Gradale*) une incomparable autorité, il annonça que Jésus-Christ en avait écrit l'original," &c. P. Paris, 'Les Romans de la Table Ronde,' tom. i. p. 102.

It certainly would be interesting to know the exact authorities for this statement.

THE WRITER OF THE REVIEW.

THE POTIER SALE.

THE sale of the choice portion of the stock of M. Potier, the well-known Paris bookseller, will be memorable in the annals of bibliomania. It was known to contain the whole of the collection of the Comte de Montesson, and excited the keenest competition among the French collectors, who are always anxious to secure books from famous cabinets. Among the most remarkable lots were a little Latin Bible, in a superb binding by Le Gascon, 5,000 francs (Gonzalez),—the *Rationale* of Durandus, printed by Mentelior, in a contemporary binding, 140 fr. (Molini & Green),—*Preces Pie*, a charming MS. of the fifteenth century, with twenty-six miniatures, 1,500 fr. (Labitte),—*Livre de Prières*, one of Jarry's most exquisite manuscripts, in an elegant binding by Le Gascon, 5,000 fr. (Gonzalez),—Bossueti, *Conférence avec M. Claude*, Madame de Maintenon's copy, 630 fr. (Lacarelle),—*Ordonnances royales* de Paris, &c., 1528, a curious book on the municipal administration of Paris, with woodcuts, 240 fr. (Molini & Green),—*Seneca*, 4 vols., printed by the Elzevirs, a copy quite uncut, 2,600 fr. (Potier),—*Doctrinal de Sapience*, an undescribed edition, 500 fr. (Molini & Green),—*Montaigne's Essays*, first edition, 1,650 fr. (Gonzalez),—the same, fifth edition, the last printed by the author himself, bound by Du Seuil, 2,850 fr. (Borde),—the first edition of the *Danse des Morts*, 1,020 fr. (Gonzalez),—*Specchio di Pensieri*, a very pretty "lace book," 599 fr. (Techener),—*Phebus*, *Deduit de la Chasse*, &c., 5,600 fr. (Giraud),—*Oraison funèbre* de Henriette Anne d'Angleterre, Duchesse d'Orléans, par Bossuet, 250 fr. (Gonzalez),—*Œuvres* de François Villon, 1533, 3,500 fr.—*Œuvres* de Vauquelin, 3,000 fr. (Fontaine),—*Obras* de Osias Mario, 1539, 2,100 fr. (Gonzalez),—*Lancelot du Lac*, 1,533, 710 fr. (Molini & Green),—*Passages de Oultre Mer* de Godefroy de Buillon, &c., first edition, 2,500 fr. (Lacarelle),—*Pantagruel*, second edition, 6,500 fr.—*Proverbia Communia*, in Latin, French and German, an undescribed edition, printed at Geneva by Wigand Koln, 530 fr. (Molini & Green),—two very rare contemporary tracts on the *Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with three other pieces in the volume, 3,650 fr.—*Von Praet's Catalogue*, the suppressed edition in folio, one of the seven copies on paper preserved, 660 fr. (Molini & Green).

PROFESSOR JAFFÉ.

THE study of mediæval history and paleography has to mourn the premature and melancholy death of Prof. Philip Jaffé, of Berlin. He was born in 1819, and devoted his earlier years to the study and practice of medicine; but, fired by the example of Ranke, soon turned to the more congenial paths of historical research. His '*Regesta Pontificum*' (1861), and '*Fontes rerum Germanicarum*,' in 5

vols. (1864-69), are works with which no student of history can dispense. The former, which terminates with the year 1198, comprises no less than eleven thousand papal bulls, letters and other documents, arranged in chronological order, with a brief outline of the contents and many important historical particulars. A continuation of it, on the same admirable plan, is likely long to remain a desideratum. The '*Fontes*' in like manner contain an immense mass of letters, characters, &c., illustrating the history either of conspicuous individuals, such as Gregory the Seventh and Charlemagne, or of places of ecclesiastical and political importance, such as Mainz and Bamberg. In these volumes many collections of epistles are critically edited for the first time. The sixth volume is believed to be ready for the press, and will probably contain, among other interesting matter, the letters of Alcuin, with which the deceased Professor was busied during his last visit to England. His other works, such as the '*Geschichte des deutschen Reiches unter Lothar den Sachsen*' and '*Geschichte des deutschen Reiches unter Konrad III.*,' are less known in this country, but not less esteemed in his own. For nearly nine years—from 1854 to 1863—Professor Jaffé was one of Dr. Pertz's principal coadjutors in the publication of the '*Monumenta Germaniae*.' This connexion was, however, broken off by a personal disagreement, the circumstances attending which seem to have caused Dr. Jaffé much distress even long afterwards.

In 1862, Dr. Jaffé, who had just declined the appointment of assistant director of the archives at Florence, was rewarded with the post of Professor Extraordinarius in the University of Berlin. After the death of his father, he embraced Christianity as a member of the Lutheran confession.

Of his personal character it is impossible to speak in terms of too great respect and affection. All who knew the gentle and modest man, ever ready to place the stores of his knowledge at the disposal of others, must mourn his death most deeply.

Literary Gossip.

SOME forty years ago a trunk full of manuscripts was discovered at Madame D'Arblay's old residence, Camilla Cottage, in Surrey. They had been concealed with some care, and one person who was present at the discovery survives. As "little Burney" is known to have written more than she published, and as not half that she wrote illustrative of Court life was printed, we may express a curiosity as to the whereabouts of these manuscripts,—whether they consist of the numerous early stories Fanny Burney is supposed to have destroyed, or of anecdotes referring to royal domestic life at Windsor or at Kew.

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD is, we hear, preparing to make a venture in dramatic poetry.

THEY who remember how merrily Mr. George Meredith closed the year 1855 with '*The Shaving of Shagpat*,' and who have marked his career as a writer of fiction since that period, will be glad to hear that a new novel from his pen is likely to appear some time this year.

A NEW book on the native races of India, by Mr. Robert H. Elliot, promises to be of considerable interest. Mr. Elliot has lived much with the native in the jungle, and has formed an estimate of his character different from that of other writers on the subject. Let us hope that he will throw new light upon a point that is of no little importance to the ruling race.

THE value of Mr. Dyce's library bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum is greatly enhanced by numerous and careful annotations

on fly-leaves and margins. Indeed, it is worth consideration whether an interesting volume of criticism and bibliography might not be compiled from them.

MR. SHADWORTH HODGSON, whose metaphysical essay entitled 'Time and Space' has proved a tough morsel for philosophical readers, is engaged on a still more extensive treatise on the subject of ethics.

"A NATIONAL monument to the memory of Dr. Chalmers" is projected, to consist of a statue in Edinburgh and a lectureship in political economy, with one or more fellowships in Edinburgh University. 10,000*l.* is required, and subscriptions are flowing in from men of all parties.

WHAT has become of Mr. Tenniswood's promised Life of Flaxman? Many with memories of the gentle sculptor have passed away since Mr. Tenniswood announced his intention, and we hope he has not missed his opportunities.

THE *Durham County Advertiser* says a new illustrated paper is to be started in the north of England.

MR. EDWARD PEACOCK, of Bottesford Manor, is about to edit the early *Heralds' Visitations* of Lincolnshire for the Harleian Society.

A FOURTH edition of Dr. Whitaker's excellent history of the Parish of Walley and Manor of Clitheroe is in the press. It is to contain the deceased author's latest MS. notes, besides several fresh charters and muniments, and a complete index by Mr. John Gough Nichols.

MR. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN has written a pamphlet in which he points out what he thinks are the most salient defects in the Copyright Laws, and offers suggestions for their consolidation and improvement.

THERE is to be a new daily paper in Birmingham, with Mr. George Dawson as the editor. The politics will be Liberal in the very broadest sense.

IN the library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a 'Life of St. Alban,' by Matthew Paris, in Norman-French, which will probably be published shortly. The MS. is of great philological interest, and was originally given to the monastery at St. Albans by King Henry the Sixth.

AT the meeting of the Royal Society of Literature on April 20, the Bishop of St. David's was elected President, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux Honorary Secretary, and Dr. M. Ingleby Hon. Foreign Secretary.

PROF. DR. RUDOLF GNEIST, of Berlin, the celebrated jurist, met with a severe accident a few days ago whilst staying at the house of Mr. Trübner. We are happy to hear that the Professor is out of danger, but he will not be able to resume his duties at Berlin for some time to come.

A MANUSCRIPT by Grandillonius, the instructor of Descartes, of the year 1619, has been discovered in the library of Tours.

M. VILLEMMAIN, whose health has been for some time declining, is now said to be dangerously ill. M. Saint-Marc Girardin is already spoken of as the future perpetual Secretary of the Academy.

MM. DEMOGEOT and Montucci, whose report on *l'Enseignement Secondaire* in Eng-

land and Scotland is well known, have also published a report on *l'Enseignement Supérieur*.

THE *Marseillaise* publishes the following, à propos du plébiscite :—

En Décembre, je fis rencontre
D'un voleur qui me prit ma montre;
D'un voleur armé jusqu'aux dents.
"Ta montre," me dit-il, "est sous ma sauvegarde;
Je sais mieux la régler que toi, donc, je la garde!
Et je veux la transmettre à tous mes descendants.
Mais à te consulter ma loyauté m'excite:
Que veux-tu? qu'elle avance ou retarde?...—Ma foi!
Ne sachant que répondre à pareil plébiscite,
Je m'abstiens!...—Faites comme moi.

THE election of two members of the French Academy, in place of the late Duc de Broglie and M. de Pongerville, is to take place on the 19th of May. It is expected that M. Duvergier de Hauranne and M. Théophile Gautier will be elected to fill the vacant *fauteuils*: the other candidates mentioned are Mgr. Darboy and MM. Jules Lacroix, De Pontmartin, Xavier Marmice and Camille Roussel. The reception of M. Auguste Barbier takes place at the Academy on the 12th of May.

THE appearance of Signor Giuseppe Morosi's important treatise on the Greek dialects of Southern Italy, "*Studi sui Dialetti Greci della Terra d'Otranto*," is a sign of the revival of the study of philology in Italy.

GENERAL GARIBALDI is said to have received from his publishers, the Brothers Richedei, what the Italian newspapers call the remarkable sum of ten thousand lire, for his novel, '*Clelia*, o il Governo del Monaco.'

THE *Rivista Europea* for April notices the popularity of translations of English and French sensational novels published in the Italian newspapers. Amongst others the *Corriere di Milano* publishes 'The Moonstone' of Mr. Wilkie Collins, and the *Tempo* of Venice gives the same author's 'The Woman in White.' The *Rinnovamento* of Venice contains a translation of Ponson du Terrail's 'Les Misères de Londres'; while *La Stampa* gives Emile Gaborian's 'Le Procès Leronge.'

A VOLUME of 'Lettere Famigliare di Massimo d'Azeglio' has been published at Milan.

SIGNOR GUSTAVO STRAFFORELLO has published at Turin an Italian version of Leopold Schefer's historical and philosophical novel, under the title of 'Giordano Bruno, o la Divina Commedia in Roma.'

MOMENTOUS, MYSTICAL AND MUSICAL EASTERN ENTERTAINMENTS.—"Sand and the Suez Canal," by Prof. Pepper, with Curious Sand Experiments and Diagrammatic Illustrations. Novel Musical Entertainment, by George Buckland, Esq., entitled 'The Heart of Stone: a Legend of the Black Forest.'—Dugwar's marvellously agile "Tomahawk Throwing."—The American Organ Daily—at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

SCIENCE

A SUBWAY IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Bekesbourne, April, 1870.

COL. GRANT's interesting communication induces me to remark that both in Dr. Livingstone's description of the underground houses in Rua and in that given by Col. Grant's native informant, Manua, of the natural tunnel or subway under the river Kaôma, there is something inexplicable, if those descriptions are to be taken quite literally. I think, however, that Col. Grant's own account of the valley of Dullah visited by him and Manua when crossing the Nubian Desert will enable us to understand the real character of the "excavations" in Rua, said to be thirty miles long and to have running rills in them. "In this valley," he says, "we were surrounded, as if within a fortress, by walls of slaty rock, say 400 feet high; no exit

visible, and the horizon a jagged outline of peaks." And on his asking Manua if he had ever seen any country resembling it, the latter replied, "This country reminds me of what I saw in the country to the south of the Lake Tanganyika. . . . There is a river there called the Kaôma, running into the lake, the sides of which are similar in precipitousness to the rocks before us." In fact, Manua described a pass similar in its general character to those by which the British army under Sir Robert Napier gained access to the Abyssinian tableland; and allowing for the looseness of native expressions, the same description is applicable to Dr. Livingstone's "crack in the mountains of Rua," and the "excavations," thirty miles in length, in which "a whole district can stand a siege."

Manua's account of the passage under the river Kaôma demands a very different explanation. On Col. Grant's asking him, "Do the people cross this river in boats?" he replied, "No, they have no boats; and even if they had, the people could not land, as the sides are too steep; they pass underneath the river by a natural tunnel or subway." On this I would ask a single question:—if the sides of the river are so steep as not to allow the people to land, where and how do they manage to get under the river? Assuming the existence of "a natural pointed arch, or a channel underneath the stratification," so long—say fifteen miles—as to have "taken them from sunrise to noon to pass through it, so high that if mounted upon camels they could not touch the top," and "so wide—400 yards—that they could see their way tolerably well [on a length of 15 miles?] when passing through it; still it is manifest that such a subterranean passage must require approaches to it on either side, which from the nature of the valley of the river could not be within the valley itself, or indeed have any connexion with it.

I would suggest then that this passage under the river Kaôma may probably be of the character of that under the river Yeda in Godjam, through which I myself passed on the 10th of January, 1843, and which is there briefly described in the fourteenth volume of the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, p. 42:—"This morning, on my way back to Yaush, I went a little way down the Yeda to visit a remarkable cavern under the fall of that river, by which, during the rains a passage is effected from the one bank to the other. The fall is about 80 feet, and at rather above the half of this distance is the passage across the river, the under strata of the rock having mouldered away through the infiltration of the water, so as to form a cavity, almost regularly arched over above, of probably 50 yards in length, with a recess from the fall of 10 yards or rather more than the centre."

This passage under the fall of the Yeda, which is known by the name of Wuregrig, is used by men, women and children; it being the ordinary road from the town of Yaush to that of Yebubbi and the market of Baso, during the rainy season, when the river itself is not fordable either above or below. The approach to it at each end is by a sloping path of considerable length, along the side of the river.

Father Jerome Lobo describes a similar passage under the Abai—the "Blue Nile"—shortly after that river's exit from Lake Tsana, or the Sea of Demben. "Here," says he, "begins the greatness of the Nile. Fifteen miles further, in the land of Alata, it rushes precipitously from the top of a high rock, and forms one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the world. I passed under it without being wet; and, resting myself there for the sake of the coolness, was charmed with a thousand delightful rainbows, which the sunbeams painted on the water in all their shining and lively colours."

Bruce, in commenting on this statement of Lobo, "without hesitation, avers it to be a downright falsehood"; and after giving his own description of the fall of Alata, says, "it was one of the most magnificent, stupendous sights in the creation, though degraded and vilified by the lies of a grovelling fanatic priest." But from the statement

of his editor, Dr. Murray, and as I have shown in the *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of Paris for 1848, it is very questionable whether Bruce himself ever visited the spot at all; and the fact of the existence of a passage under the Yeda renders that under the Abai both natural and probable. It is much to be regretted that neither Dr. Rüppell nor myself, the only Europeans who appear to have seen the fall during the present century, should have been able to verify Father Lobo's account. Of course, on account of the much greater size of the river, the passage under the Abai must be considerably longer and more extensive than that under the Yeda: at all events, as regards Manua's description of the passage under the river Kaoma, it appears to me that the rational method of explaining it is by supposing it to be of the nature of my *Wuregrig* under the Yeda.

CHARLES BEKE.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 11.—Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following new Fellows were elected: W. Atkinson, W. C. Brooks, J. A. Croft, D. M. Henderson, L. C. R. Irby, the Rev. J. Light, B. Moran, E. F. Teschemacher, A. Wells, and Lieut. W. Wiseman.—The first paper was 'On a Pundit's Explorations in Western and Central Thibet, in 1868,' by Major T. G. Montgomerie.—A second paper was read 'On a Journey made by a Native Envoy from the Eastern Extremity of Assam to the Frontier of Thibet,' by Captain I. Gregory. At the conclusion of the paper, Colonel Yule described the present state of our knowledge of the rivers flowing between the Brahmaputra and the Upper Yang-tze-kiang, and showed the errors contained in modern maps.

STATISTICAL.—April 19.—W. Newmarch, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. S. Weil was elected a Fellow.—Mr. R. H. Patterson read a paper 'On our Home Monetary Drains and the Crisis of 1866.'

ETHNOLOGICAL.—April 12.—Prof. Huxley, President, in the chair.—It was announced that Dr. Bonavia had been elected a member, Dr. Carl Semper, of Würzburg, an honorary foreign member, and Lieut. Oliver, R.A., a corresponding member.—A paper, 'On the Tribal System and Land Tenure in Ireland under the Brehon Laws,' by Mr. H. M. Westropp, gave rise to a discussion, which was sustained by Mr. G. Campbell, Col. Lane Fox, the President, Dr. Hyde Clarke, and Mr. M'Lennan.—A communication was then read 'On the Danish Element in the Population of Cleveland in Yorkshire,' by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. The author showed that not only many words in the Cleveland dialect, and a very large proportion of personal and local names in the district, are of Scandinavian origin, but also that many of the idioms are markedly Scandinavian. He also traced an old Anglian element in the dialect of the people. Mr. Jón A. Hjaltalin (a native of Iceland), Dr. Hyde Clarke, the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, and Col. Lane Fox took part in the discussion which followed the reading of this paper.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 12.—C. B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Maintenance and Renewal of Railway Rolling Stock,' by Mr. R. Price Williams. Tables were submitted, based on data furnished by several engineers, giving in minute detail the average lives and the net cost of the several parts of an engine and tender of recent construction, and thence by calculation the mean money life of the whole structure was determined. It was shown that the lives of the different parts of the engine vary considerably, from the break-blocks and other small items, which require to be renewed every six months, to the side frames, plain axles and other parts which last thirty years.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—April 12.—J. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—The papers read were 'The Photographic Atelier in 1870,' by J. Anthony,

M.D., and 'On the Stereograms of the Planet Mars,' by R. J. Mann, M.D.—The following objects were exhibited: Collodio-Chloride Prints on Opal Glass, by Mr. E. J. Eyres; a Photo-Transparency (portrait) mounted as a paper-weight; and a series of Photographs of the Sun's Disk recently taken at Kew Observatory.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** Asiatic, 3.—'Popular Morals and Religion among the Hindûs, as shown by their Folk-Songs,' Mr. C. E. Gover.
—Geographical, 8½.—'Russian Expedition across the Naryn, in 1867,' Baron Osten Sacken; 'Progress of Russian Exploration in Turkistan,' Mr. Delmar Morgan.
TUES. Antiquaries, 2.—Anniversary Meeting.
—Royal Institution, 3.—'Principles of Moral Philosophy,' Prof. Blackie.
—Ethnological, 8.—'Philosophy of Religion among the Lower Races of Mankind,' Mr. E. B. Tylor; 'The Brain in the Study of Ethnology,' Dr. Donovan.
—Engineers, 3.—'Maintenance and Renewal of Railway Rolling Stock Discussion.'
WED. Geological, 8.—'Species of Rhinoceros found in Fiesura-Caverns, Orston, 1816,' Mr. G. Bux; 'Two Gneissoid Series in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,' Mr. H. Y. Hind; 'Notes on Geology of Anisag, Nova Scotia,' Rev. D. Honeyman.
—Archæological Association, 8.—'Recent Discoveries at Newbury,' Dr. Silas Palmer.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Narrative of the Works of the Suez Canal,' Mr. Daniel A. Lange.
—Literature, 8½.—'Literature,' Sir Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Electricity,' Prof. Tyndall.
—Royal, 8½.
—Zoological, 8½.—'Notes on a North-American Batrachian (*Scaphiopus ruber*),' Mr. St. G. Mivart; 'Anatomy of Certain Kingfishers,' Dr. Cunningham; 'New Gigantic Amphibian, from Queensland,' Mr. G. Keff.
FRI. Royal Institution, 8.—'Interpretation of Popular Myths,' Prof. Blackie.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Astronomy of Comets,' Prof. Grant.

Science Gossip.

At the Annual Meeting of the Palæontographical Society it was reported that new monographs by Mr. Carruthers on the Fossil Cycadæ, by Dr. Lycett on the Fossil Trigonæ, and by Prof. Owen on the Purbeck Mammalia were in preparation; that Mr. H. Woodward would continue the monograph on the Trilobites, left unfinished through the death of Mr. Salter, and that Mr. Wood would issue a supplement to the Crag Mollusca.

DR. DONKIN, of Durham University, is preparing a history of the British Diatomææ.

LION-BREEDING is very successful at the Dublin Zoological Gardens. The Society was the first to rear lion cubs in Europe; and six have been recently born, of which five are doing well.

MR. CROOKES, editor of the *Chemical News*, is engaged in an investigation on spiritualism, but, it is said, with far from satisfactory results.

MR. B. WILLIAMSON, one of the Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, is preparing a large treatise on Mechanics, which will shortly proceed from the University Press.

The municipal authorities throughout France have this year sent in official reports with regard to hydrophobia, which will shortly be published.

The library of the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at Paris is to be opened in the evenings.

M. DE CHAMPEOREAN has left 150,000 francs to the Parisian Faculty of Medicine for the foundation of a professorship of the History of Medicine and Surgery.

A COMMISSION has been appointed in France to investigate the system of medical education there.

M. DUBRUNFAUT continues his researches with the spectroscope on rarefied gases.

A PAPER, recently read before the Berlin Academy, confirms the observation that strychnine, when administered during the profound torpor induced by chloral, counteracts the poisonous effects of that substance and causes the animals to revive without inducing any spasmodic movement.

DR. VON SCHERZER, the well known traveller, has returned from his journey in Eastern Asia.

TILL lately, no lymphatics were known to exist in brain substance, but Dr. Obersteiner, of the Vienna Academy, has now shown that lymphatic cavities are formed in the fine epithelium which lines the cerebral ventricles in the frog.

DR. VON VIVENOT, the well known Professor of Climatology in the University of Vienna, has died in the 36th year of his age.

PROF. WOLFF, of Zurich, has brought out the second part of his exceedingly useful 'Manual of Mathematics and Astronomy.'

M. STEINDACHNER, of Vienna, has completed the second part of his work on the Fishes of Senegal.

SIGNOR ANGELO FORTI, in a volume 'Intorno alla vita ed alle opere di Luigi Lagrange,' gives a complete account of the life and works of the great mathematician.

A NEW philosophical periodical entitled 'Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane' is announced, under the editorship of Conte Terenzio Mamiani and Signor Mariano Cellini.

A LECTURE, by Prof. Carlo Terzaghi on 'L'Uomo preistorico in Europa,' which was delivered in the Ateneo di Brescia, has just been published.

AN analysis of the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus* has brought to light the important fact that they contain a substance closely allied to camphor.

It is now ascertained that Dr. Munck, the Swedish naturalist, is one of the many victims of Lopez. He was detained in prison for some time, and then executed. His collections have been saved, and are on their way to Stockholm.

WITH a view still further to promote the growth of European vegetables in the hill settlements, the Government of India has established at Raneehet a garden for supplying vegetables to the troops.

THE Superintendent of Cinchona Plantations in India, Dr. T. Anderson, is now making experiments in manufacturing quinine, and other febrifuge alkaloids.

A SEAM of coal 35 feet thick has been found in the Woon district to the west of the Chanda coal-field. For the latter the Indian Government is providing a railway.

FINE ARTS

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond Street.—FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, NOW OPEN.—Admission, One Shilling. T. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS open their THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION ON MONDAY NEXT, the 26th inst. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. Daily, from Nine till Dark. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission on presentation of private address card.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 6d.

THE NATIONAL PICTURE OF THE QUEEN in her ROBES, size of Life, by James Dickinson (painted by Command) ON VIEW, from Ten till Six, at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES, 114, New Bond Street.—Admission by address card.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ'S GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Rossini,' 'Titania,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—THE SPRING EXHIBITION of Pictures in Oil and Water Colours WILL CLOSE on the 30th inst.—Admission, 1s; Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. J. W. BENSON, Sec.

Textile Fabrics: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Church Vestments, Dresses, Silk Stuffs, Needlework and Tapestries, forming that Section of the Museum (at South Kensington). By the Very Rev. Daniel Rock. (Science and Art Department.)

IT is fortunate for the public that the services of Dr. Rock have been obtained for the task of cataloguing the unrivalled collection of textile fabrics in the South Kensington Museum. The author of 'Hierurgia' possesses not only the kind of learning that is needed, but also earnestness in pursuit of materials, and a manner of explaining his conclusions that makes it difficult not to accept them. The result is a Catalogue worthy of the subject, and—what more inti-

mately concerns us now—an "Introduction," which is a marvel of erudition, and is warmed by a charm of its own. It is impossible not to see that the writer's heart is in his work; that his attention never fails, but is ever seizing on some hitherto unsuspected fact, and bringing it side by side with other facts which his researches have exhumed from the histories of the darkest times. With all this learning and energy there is simplicity and an earnestness of phrase and treatment in this "Introduction," as it is modestly styled, which are delightful.

One feels at home with a writer who is thus unaffectedly quaint:—

"How a gold web may be so wrought is exemplified, amid several other specimens in this collection, by the one under No. 1270; done most likely by an English hand. At York Minster, in the year 1862, was opened a tomb, very likely that of some archbishop; and there was found, along with other textiles in silk, a few shreds of what had been a chasuble, made of cloth of gold diapered all over with little crosses, as we ourselves beheld. It would seem, indeed, that cloth of gold was at most times diapered with a pattern, at least in Chaucer's days, since he thus points to it on the housing of his king's horse:—

—trapped in stele,
Covered with cloth of gold diapered wele."

Of "diaper," and the author's exposition of the origin of that gage of etymological wars, we shall say more presently. In the section on the 'Botany and Zoology of Textiles' is a passage which illustrates the author and his book:—

"Belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, and now in the Library at Alnwick Castle, is the finest Salisbury missal we have ever beheld. This tall, thick folio volume was, some time near the end of the fourteenth century, begun to be written and illuminated by a Benedictine monk—one John Whas—who carried on this gorgeous book so far as page 661. From the two Leonine verses which we read there, it would seem that this labour of love, carried on for years at early morn in the scriptorium belonging to Sherborne Abbey, Dorsetshire, had broken, as well it might, the health of the monk-artist, of whom it is said—

Librum scribendo Ion Whas monachus laborabat;
Et mane surgendo multum corpus macerabat.

Among his other tastes, this Benedictine had that for Natural History; and in the beautifully illuminated Kalendar at the beginning of the full Missal almost every month is pointed out by the presence of some bird or fish or flower peculiar to that season, with its name beneath it; for instance, 'ys is a throstle,' &c. However much the thrush's song may have cheered him at his work at spring-tide peep of day, Whas did not draw his bird with half the individuality and truthfulness which we find in birds of all sorts that are figured upon Sicilian stuffs woven at the very period when the English Benedictine was at work within the cloister of his house at Dorsetshire,—a fact which may lead the ornithologist to look with more complacency upon those textiles here patterned with Italian birds.

The origin of most of the magnificent remains to which this Catalogue is devoted was ecclesiastical. In the Middle Ages nothing was thought too good or too splendid for the service of the Church; and the universality and power of this sentiment alone account for the great disproportion which is everywhere observable between the obviously vast cost of ecclesiastical buildings and other remains and the comparative poverty of the people whose resources produced them. In the relics of mediæval embroidery to which our author refers are specimens of the gorgeous work of Italy, France and Flanders, and that beautiful embroidery for which our countrymen were

famous during many ages. These specimens help us to understand rightly the descriptions of those vestments and ritual appliances enumerated with such exactness in the old inventories of our cathedrals and parish churches, as well as in the early wardrobes of our kings, and in the wills and bequests of dignified ecclesiastics and nobility. It is not only to the explanation of these matters that Dr. Rock's studies have been directed; his researches often cast invaluable light upon ancient manners and literature; e. g., "ciclatoun" is a term which was for a long time a puzzle to Chaucer's commentators. Of this material the robe of Sir Thopas was made. We know now that it was a light silken fabric "wrought in the Orient," bringing its proper name, which means "shining," from Persia. To heighten its sheen, it sometimes had a woof of gold thread, and, in later times, seems to have given, in "cyclas," a name to a peculiar garment into which it was shaped. The "cyclas" may, e. g., be observed in the monumental brass of Sir John De Creke, at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, 1325. Ciclatoun, baudekyn, nak and tissue were names for the same thing in its varieties at different times. How many readers of modern poetry, in which the term has re-appeared, can tell what was that fabric which appeared with Excalibur and the arm of the magician?—

Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful.

The author of 'Hierurgia' is ever patriotic. He writes of silken wares, their ancient history and descent, and illustrates the manufacture of such goods in this country, especially in respect to "blodbendes," or the ribbons which were tied about the arms of our ancestors when they chose to be "blooded"; these things, as all know, survive in the white spiral bands on the black poles of the barbers who still shave some of us. In the Ancræn Riewle it is forbidden to nuns and ankresses to weave these blodbendes; other women must have made them:—

"But on silk weaving by our women in small hand-loom, a very important witness, especially about several curious points in this collection, is John Garland, born in the beginning of the thirteenth century, in London, where his namesakes and likely of his stock were and are known. First, a John Garland, A.D. 1170, held a prebend's stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. Another, A.D. 1211, was sheriff at a later period. A third, a wealthy draper of London, gave freely towards the building of a church in Somersetshire. A fourth, who died A.D. 1461, lies buried in St. Sythe's (St. Benet Sherehog); and at the present day no fewer than twenty-two tradesmen of that name, of whom six are merchants of high standing in the city, are mentioned in the London Post Office Directory for the year 1868. We give these instances as some have tried to rob us by saying that John Garland was not an Englishman, though of himself he had said 'Anglia cui mater fuerat, cui Gallia nutrix,' &c."

Is it not a slip of the pen to say that the grave of John Garland, the fourth of those above named, is in St. Sythe's instead of in St. Mildred's Church, in Cheap, and to give the date of his death as 1461 instead of 1476? As Ansel de Garlande was Seneschal of France, 1118, that name was not wanting on the Continent (Ord. Vitalis, xi. xxxvi).

Besides what Dr. Rock has to say about John Garland as an Englishman, he has an ample answer to the old question, "What was Opus Anglicanum?" for which no better means could be desired than those which the South Ken-

sington Museum supplies. That museum comprises the masterpieces of this "opus" in the magnificent Saxon Cope (No. 9182). The peculiar elements of this work are thus enumerated by Dr. Rock: chain-stitch, worked in circular lines and relief given to parts of embroidery by hollows sunk into the faces and other portions of the persons. In order to produce these hollows a peculiar tool was used, consisting of a thin iron rod ending in a small bulb or smooth curb slightly headed; by this means the middle spots of the circles of chain-stitch were pressed down; by the hollows permanently sunk a play of light and shadow is brought out, that at a short distance lends to the portion thus treated a look of being done in low relief. If *opus Anglicanum* was nothing better than an attempt to give an illusive effect of low relief to that which was really flat, it was false decorative Art. We are inclined to think that this practice must have been of late introduction:—

"How highly English embroideries were at one period appreciated by foreigners may be gathered from the especial notice taken of them abroad, and spoken of in continental documents. Matilda, the first Norman William's queen, stooped to the meanness of filching from the affrighted Anglo-Saxon monks of Abingdon their richest church vestments, and would not be put off with inferior ones. . . . In his will, dated A.D. 1360, Cardinal Talairand, Bishop of Albano, speaks of the English embroideries on a costly set of white vestments. Ghini, by birth a Florentine, but in the year 1343 Bishop of Tournai, bequeathed to that cathedral an old English cope, as well as a beautiful corporal of English work:—'cappam veterem, cum imaginibus et frixio operis Anglicani. Item unum corporale de opere Anglicano pulchrum,' &c. Among the copes reserved for prelates' use in the chapel of Charles, Duke of Bourgogne, brother-in-law of our John, Duke of Bedford, there was one of English work, very elaborately wrought with many figures, as appears from this description of it:—'Une chappe de brodeure d'or, façon d'Engleterre, à plusieurs histoires N.D. et anges et autres ymages, estans en laceures escriptes, garnie d'un orfroir d'icelle façon fait à apostres, desquelles les manteaux sont tous couvers de perles, et leur diademes pourphiler de perles, estans en manière de tabernacles, faits de deux arbres, dont les tiges sont toutes couvertes de perles, et à la dite chappe y a une bille des dites armes, garnie de perles comme la dessus dicte.'"

This work was almost as much a piece of jewellery as of embroidery; and it shows that embroidering, like all the other arts, was decaying at this period. Edward the Second paid to Rose, wife of John de Bureford, 100 marks for a choir cope of her work, which was sent to the Pope as an offering from the Queen. This kind of raised embroidery continued in use until a comparatively recent period; even in George the First's days such work was employed for the decoration of mirror-frames. Belinda may have seen in such a mirror the place of the lock which the Baron cut away. When Arabella Fermor, tired of ringing for her maid,

Thrice the wrought slipper knocked against the ground,
The slipper was probably decorated with one of the latest examples of *opus Anglicanum*.

In treating of cloth of gold, Dr. Rock introduces much illustrative matter, and embodies many notes of a recondit kind; for instance, in displaying the nature of the fabric and its most exalted uses, "We are informed by Verrius that Tarquinius Priscus rode in triumph in a tunic of gold; and we

have seen Agrippina, wife of the Emperor Claudius, when he exhibited the spectacle of a naval combat, sitting by him, covered with a robe made entirely of woven gold, without any other material. In fact, about the year 1840, the Marquis Campagna dug up, near Rome, two old graves, in one of which had been buried a Roman lady of high birth, inferred from the circumstance that all about her were found portions of such fine gold flat thread, once forming the burial garment with which she had been arrayed for her funeral." In Christian times St. Cecily Martyr, A.D. 230, was discovered by Pope Paschal A.D. 821, in the Catacombs; her corpse entire, dressed in a garment wrought all of gold. In making the foundations of the new St. Peter's at Rome, they came upon and looked into the marble sarcophagus in which had been buried Probus Anicius, the Prætorian Prefect, and his wife, Proba Faltonia, each of whose bodies was wrapped in a winding-sheet, woven of pure gold strips; Maria, the daughter of Stilicho, and the wife of Honorius, died about A.D. 400: when her grave was opened, A.D. 1544, the golden tissues in which her body was found were taken out; and when melted, they yielded thirty-six pounds of precious metal. In the grave of Childeric, at Tournay, were discovered fragments of strips of beaten gold which had been warp or woof, or both, of a resplendent garment. Similar remains, of Anglo-Saxon origin, have been found in this country: all these were flat filaments of precious metal. One of the earliest references to the use of cloth of silver is that in Acts xii. 21—23, which Dr. Rock quotes:

"St. Luke, speaking of Herod Agrippa, tells us that he presented himself arrayed in kingly apparel to the people, who, to flatter him, shouted that his was the voice, not of a man, but of a god; and forthwith he was smitten with that loathsome disease—eaten up by worms—which shortly killed him. This royal robe, Josephus informs us, was a tunic all of silver, and wonderful in its texture. Appearing in this dress at break of day in the theatre, the silver, lit up by the rays of the early morning's sun, gleamed so brightly as to startle the beholders in such a manner that some among them, by way of glozing, shouted out that the king before them was a god."

The researches into the origin of many fabrics, and the names which are still in common use, form one of the more interesting features of this work. Satin, for example, first appeared in trade about the shores of the Mediterranean, and was called "*aceytuni*"; this term was used by the Italians as "*zetani*," which, coming westward, was in its turn softened to "*satén*." In Italy it still goes by the name of "*raso*," and the Spaniards retain the first designation in their Dictionary. No subject of this nature has exercised so much ingenuity as the term "diaper," which, says Dr. Rock, was originally applied to a silk fabric held in high estimation for many hundred years, both abroad and in England. Until now we have not been told with certainty the origin or distinctive characteristics of this fabric; our author suggests that the silk-weavers of Asia had, of old, found out the way to gear their looms and dress their silk, or their threads of gold, so that, with a warp and woof both precisely of the same tone of colour, they could produce patterns, each part being managed in the weaving so as either to hide or catch the light, and shine so as to be separated from or stand up well

above the seeming dusky ground; at times the design was dulled, and the ground made glossy. The Byzantine Greeks of the early middle ages bethought themselves of the term *διασπρον*, *diaspron*, a word of their own coinage, and derived from *διασπρώω*, I separate, but meant by them to signify "what distinguishes or separates itself from things about it," as every pattern must do on a one-coloured silk. Along with this textile, the Latins took the name for it from the Greeks, and called it *diaper*, which we English have moulded into "diaper." In the year 1060, the Empress Agnes gave to Monte Cassino a diaper chasuble of cloth of gold,—"optulit planetam diasperam totam undique auro contextam." Many relics thus patterned have been found in tombs. Chaucer speaks of "cloth of gold diapered wele"; other records are conclusive as to this point. By degrees, the term "diaper" became widened in its meaning, and was applied to the results of such operations as are above noted, in all textiles, and the walls of a room were said to be diapered when the same pattern was repeated over them. In their etymology of "diaper," modern writers try to draw the word from Ypres, or d'Ypres, because that Belgian town was once celebrated, not for silk fabrics, but for those of linen. Between the city and the term Diaper no kinship can be made out. From the citations out of the Chronicle of Monte Cassino we learn that at the beginning of the eleventh century the term in use then for a certain silken textile, brought thither from the east, was "diasperon"; we find, too, that the great monastery was in continual communication with Constantinople, whither she was in the habit of sending monks to buy artworks of price, and to bring back with them workmen for the purpose of embellishing her church and its altar. In English records, we discover the same Greek-born phrase, *diaspron*, *diaper*, given to precious silks used in vestments during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in London and Exeter. It was not until the fourteenth century that we find, for the first time, mention of Ypres, and not alone, but with Ghent, as famous for linen, if by that word we understand cloth, and even Bath seems to have stood above the Belgian cities in their textiles. Chaucer says of his Wife of Bath:—

Of cloth-making she hadde swiche an haunt,
She passed hem of Ipres and of Gaunt.

"Neither in this, nor in any subsequent notice of Ypres weaving, is there anything which can be twisted into a warrant for thinking the distinctive mark to have been the first employment of pattern on its web, or even its peculiar superiority in such a style of work."

The subject which has most strongly attracted the attention of Dr. Rock is one of the most curious in the range of such studies as his. This appears by the way in which he deals with the *gammadion*, of which his exposition is peculiarly and characteristically brilliant and exhaustive. Notwithstanding its importance as a leading theme of this work, and especially in its relation to the extraordinary interest with which our author has invested this far-reaching—one might almost write immemorial—subject of studies and symbolic illustration, and granting he is, as we think, very nearly right in his views of its significance, it is much too intricate in treatment and recondite in character for us to venture upon it now; suffice it that

the reader will find on pages i, li, lii, liii, liv, and cxxxvii, a display of learning, patience and ingenuity which is worthy of the matter in hand, important as that is.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT PARIS.

THE reported discovery of the remains of the Roman arena in Paris, received at first with considerable suspicion, turns out to be true. About forty feet of the inner wall has been excavated, forming a portion of one of the circular ends of the building, presenting a well-built wall of small squared stones and Roman cement seven or eight feet high. There are two breaks in the wall; one, which seems to have been an entrance, has the lower portions of its lateral walls intact; the other forming a nearly square chamber, or den, with marks in the stones at the side where the hinges of the double doors, or gates, were inserted, and a large stone in the middle of what was the threshold, against which the doors shut. There is a quadrangular niche in the back wall of this chamber which is supposed to have held a statuette. From the curve of the *podium*, the arena is supposed to have been about 400 feet long; shorter than the Amphitheatre of Nîmes by 40 feet or so. Some stones have been found, with well-worn surfaces and rounded edges, which have the appearance of seats with large letters cut roughly on them, conjectured to be the initials of the proprietors of the places they occupied. No vestiges of the outer wall, or of corridors, have yet been discovered, but there are some stones in place which are believed to have been a part of the city wall built by Philippe Auguste, who filled up the arena, it is said, with the earth dug out to form his fortifications. Whatever remains of the other portions of the walls of the circus is buried beneath an enormous mound, upon which stands a convent and some houses of miserable aspect. There is little doubt that all this superincumbent mass will eventually be cleared away, but it will require considerable time and money. A large number of coins have been found in the ground already excavated, the pieces being principally of Numerianus, Tetricus and the Constantinians: the oldest yet brought to light are of the time of Adrian. In addition to these and fragments of sculptured stones, including a small bas-relief, there have been found some jewellery, a number of pins, clasps and other small accessories of female attire, and some pieces of pottery. All the world, with the Emperor and the *savants* at its head, is rushing to the ruins; and the francs charged for tickets of admission promise to aid considerably towards raising the necessary amount for purchasing the site and completing the excavations, which it is estimated will cost about a million of francs. The sum is large, and the sacrifice of the ground will be a loss to the city; but all the *savants* of Europe would protest against the destruction of so interesting a relic of the Cæsars. The only hope is, that the ruins still buried may prove more important than those already laid open to the day.

G. Y.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART AT ROME.

Rome, April 16, 1870.

A PRETTY *fête* was given here last month in the form of a reception by four American artists, Messrs. F. Crownshield, Charles C. Coleman, George H. Yewell and Elihu Vedder. Purely artistic in its character, it was as novel as it was pleasing; and amongst the hundreds who were present the feeling was general that there had not been a more interesting *soirée* during the season. The rooms of Mr. Vedder, which were fitted up for the occasion, were hung with clever paintings by himself and his brother artists. Refreshments were served in an outer room, and amidst the merry gossip two men dressed as troubadours ascended to an elevated seat and played at intervals on mandolins. Slight though the music was, it was executed with great precision and taste, and delighted all by its admirable harmony with the character of the entertainment. Such receptions are by no means uncommon in New York, I am

told, and are well attended; and it is to be hoped that this *fête* may be indicative of an intention to introduce this agreeable exotic into Rome. The Germans, who are an eminently social people, have their Saturday evenings to which ladies are invited, and one or two grand affairs during the season; but none of these meetings are artistic; indeed our American cousins have the merit of being the first to unite Art with social enjoyment, and it is to be hoped that the successful effort of last week may be the first of many others. Perhaps our English artists, who are not inferior to those of other nations either in numbers or talent, may be induced to follow so good an example. At present there is no apparent bond of union between them, and so it happened that men of merit, Mr. Coleman, for instance, having no opportunity of making themselves known, pass their lives in the shade. The result of pleasant artistic *soirées* would be that an acquaintance would be formed between our artists and our numerous winter visitors, to the great advantage of both, whilst many a struggling son of genius, were he known through his works, would be saved from what I have witnessed more than once—a hard and unsuccessful battle with fortune. It is with the strong hope that something of the kind may be attempted another year that I have brought to your notice the pleasant American reception. Every one who comes here either dabbles in or prattles about Art; and pity is it that where so many of our countrymen can give pleasure, and so many are disposed to receive it, we do not have, during the season, at least two or three artistic receptions.

Last week an important excavation was made at the Emporium on the banks of the Tiber, when a large number of blocks of antique marble were brought to light. Amongst them was a column of antique yellow marble, of 360 cube palms; also two blocks of the same marble, of 22 cube palms; and a block of African, of 272 cube palms. The yellow marble is valued at from 15 to 20 francs a cube palm. The Emporium, as you know, is the old commercial landing-place of Rome, and here it is that within the last few years a whole treasury of marbles has been found. They are not permitted to be sold, His Holiness presenting them to ecclesiastical edifices in Rome, or elsewhere; some, it is said, having been sent off to Cologne for the decoration of the magnificent cathedral of that city. Pius the Ninth arrived unexpectedly towards the end of the excavation. The discoveries too which are being made at Ostia command attention. On a recent occasion forty-six bronze statuettes, 30 centimetres in height, were turned up; two gold rings, weighing each 40 grammes, one with a medallion, a coin of one of the Gordians, the other with a large serpent, also a gilt marble bust. These excavations are being made near the Museum, or not far from what may be called the old Castle. Parties are continually running down to visit the attractions of the place. Last week the British Archaeological Society visited Ostia—and ladies I have met with who, in poking among the *débris*, have found coins massed together—why not rings, or other precious works of Art?

Lord Bute is known in England principally from the fact of his having joined the Roman Catholic Church; I must now introduce him as a patron of Art, and under circumstances which do great credit to his kindly feelings. Four or five years have elapsed since a brief notice was published in the *Athenæum* of Miss Lewis, a lady of colour, who had settled in Rome as a sculptress. She has struggled against many difficulties, and this season has been a bad one for Art, and the poor lady has suffered from the want of patronage. Her history was mentioned to Lord Bute by some benevolent friends, and he paid her a visit, which resulted in the purchase of a statue of the Madonna and the Bambino for 300*l*.

Mr. Warrington Wood, the sculptor, has been more fortunate this year than many of his clever competitors. I have already informed you that the Empress of Austria sent for him before she left Rome, and more recently he has had the honour of dining with the ex-King and Queen of Naples,

for whom he has executed and cast in bronze the head of a stag-hound. H. W.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall Mall East, takes place to-day (Saturday). The Gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

PART of the western extremity of Ely Cathedral recently showed such signs of subsiding that Mr. G. G. Scott was called on to inspect the work and advise on a remedy. He declared that it will be needful to secure this part of the edifice in a permanent manner, in order to effect which the walls have been shored up.

A BILL (80) has just been published which here claims the attention of metropolitan architects, builders and parish officers, as well as of owners of buildings in London. It is styled 'A Bill to consolidate and amend the Building Acts relating to the Metropolis; the formation of streets, and of sewers and drains in the Metropolis; and for other purposes relating thereto.' This Bill has been prepared and brought in by Sir W. Tite, Messrs. Bentinck and Bowring. It proposes to deal with the Officers and Powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the buildings in general, light and ventilation, party structures, buildings of cubical contents not exceeding 216,000 cubic feet, public buildings, fire-resisting buildings, special buildings, supervision by district surveyors, storing of inflammable articles, dangerous and noxious businesses, dangerous structures, exemptions, streets, special provisions as to fire and sewers and drains. The schedules, seventeen in number, are attached to the Bill as printed.

LEKLEY, in Yorkshire, was known to have been a Roman station; but lately clear traces of a British town have been found there, as well as prehistoric remains of a most interesting kind, such as circles, tumuli, ring-marked stones, &c.

THE French Art papers announce, somewhat tardily one might say, the death of the engraver, Alexis François Girard, on the 17th of January last. We have mentioned it long ago. Girard was one of the few remaining pupils of Regnault. He was born at Vincennes in 1789, received the second-class medal (Gravure) in 1819, and again in 1848; was made Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1866. His chief works were 'La Vierge au Poisson,' after Raphael; 'Corinne' and 'Louis XVII. dans son Cabinet,' after Gérard; 'The Abduction of Rebecca,' after M. Léon Coignet; 'Buonaparte passing the St. Bernard,' after Steuben; several portraits, among them Le Docteur Recamier, after P. Guérin, and M. A. Coquerel, and others after A. Scheffer; also, after pictures, plates of 'Les Saintes Femmes revenant du Tombeau,' by A. Scheffer, 'François Premier chez B. Cellini,' and 'L. da Vinci peignant la Joconde,' both after Lobin.

THE Director of the Musée de l'Hôtel de Clugny, M. du Sommerard, has been named 'Commissaire-Général-Adjoint,' as our neighbours have it, for the International Exhibition which is to take place in London next year.

M. NIEPCE DE ST-VICTOR, well known to photographers on account of his efforts to reproduce natural colours, and other matters, died recently of apoplexy in Paris.

THE approaching Salon is to contain considerably more pictures than before. The room reserved for engravings is now filled with pictures; the engravings are placed in a new gallery. Not fewer than 6,500 works were submitted to the jury (!)

SEÑOR GERMAN HERNANDEZ has just completed a work said to be of considerable merit, although the subject is a somewhat hackneyed one, 'Faust and Marguerite in the Garden.' It has been purchased by El Señor Marqués de Portugalete. Mr. Layard's Monday receptions at the English Embassy attract many artists.

PROF. BENASSAI has exhibited in one of the

rooms of the Accademia delle Belle Arti, in Florence, seven new pictures, the fruits of his recent travels through Egypt. Amongst these paintings were 'The Canal of Suez,' 'The Pyramids,' 'Travellers arriving at Gizeh,' and 'The Nile near Elephantina.' We believe that three of Prof. Benassai's last pictures will shortly reach England.

'SEGNI DI CARTIERE ANTICHE,' by Cavaliere D. Urbani, is a work on the water-marks and other distinctive marks of paper of early manufacture. The author, who is Vice-Director of the Civic Museum at Venice, gives fac-similes and explanations of many of the old marks, and much information respecting the invention and earliest times of paper-making.

MM. SLINGENEYER and A. Robert have been elected to the Academy (Beaux-Arts) of Brussels, in place of MM. Leys and Navez.

M. MUNDLER, the eminent Art-critic, has died at Paris.

MUSIC

MUSICAL UNION.—TWENTY-SIXTH SEASON.—Madame A. Kolar, from Vienna—Herr de Graan, Violinist, and Herr Louis Lubbeck, Violoncellist (their first time), with MM. Ries and Bernhardt. —TUESDAY, April 20, St. James's Hall, at a Quarter-past Three. Quartet, D. Minor, Mozart; Trio, B. Flat, Beethoven; Quartet, No. 22, Haydn; Solos, Violin and Piano-forte.—Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each; to be had of Lamborn Cook & Co.; Olivier, and Mitchell, Bond Street; and of Austin, at the Hall.—The Record of 1869 has been sent to all Members; any omissions to be notified to J. ELLA, 9, Victoria Square, S.W.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—MONDAY EVENING, April 19, St. James's Hall, Symphonies (E flat), Schumann (No. 7 in A), Beethoven; Overtures (Melo-line), Mendelssohn (Anacron), Cherubini; Concerto in G, Piano-forte, Madame Schumann. Violists: Madame Monbelli and Dr. Gunz, by permission of the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera.—Stalls, 1*st* 6*d*. and 7*th*; Tickets, 5*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*.; Lamborn Cook & Co., No. 63, New Bond Street; Principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—Mendelssohn's 'ELIJAH'—WEDNESDAY NEXT at Eight.—Madame Rudersdorf, Madame E. Cole, Madame Patey, Miss M. Severn, Mr. Vernon Right, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. T. Beale, Herr Carl Stepan, &c. Band and Chorus of 500 performers. Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—Stalls, 1*st* 6*d*.; Balcony and Area (numbered and reserved), 5*s*. Admission, 3*s*. 1*st* 6*d*.; at Novello's, 1, Berners Street, and 35, Foubly; the Principals Music-sellers; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.

THE production of 'Il Flauto Magico' at the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday brought forward a new *Astrafiamante* in Mdle. Sessi. Moderate success only was obtained by the latest aspirant for such honours as belong to the part. But even moderate success ought not to be despised, remembering what exceptional music the "Queen of Night" has to sing, and how few can boast the means of singing it. Mdle. Sessi did this at all events,—she proved the extensive range of her voice, and the more than ordinary ease with which she is able to control it. We would advise her nevertheless to do for 'Va! ritorla' what she does for 'Gli angui d'Inferno,' and transpose it a note lower. Bearing in mind the high pitch adopted at Covent Garden, such a step would derogate nothing from her success, while it would make an untoward result less likely than ever. The transposed air was encored, but fortunately perhaps for Mdle. Sessi the audience contented themselves with one hearing of its companion. We cannot say that Mdle. Sessi made the dramatic effect which her part invited. *Astrafiamante* is something more than a high-voiced singer in black robes; and this fact was not so completely realized as it might advantageously have been. Mdle. Tietjens sustained her old character, *Pamina*, in the old manner; and Dr. Gunz, Signor Cotogni and Signor Bagagiolo were respectively good as *Tamino*, *Papageno* and *Sarastro*. The new *Papagena*, Mdle. Olma, used her light soprano voice pleasantly, and went through the business of the part in an intelligent fashion. On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday there were repetition performances which need not detain us.

The season at Drury Lane Theatre opened on Saturday with an auspicious performance of 'Rigoletto.' The previous thirteen days had sufficed to transform the house as though by the cunning hand of some architectural Puck. Very gay it now looks, with its curtains of amber satin (a reminiscence of the "old house in the Haymarket") its box-fronts of white and gold, and its parterre of

crimson. Comfort has been studied not less than effect, and the result is a place worthy the artists engaged and the audience expected. The cast of 'Rigoletto' was, for the most part, familiar. Nobody requires to be told anything of Signor Mongini's *Duca*, Mr. Santley's *Rigoletto*, Signor Foli's *Sparafucile*, or Madame Trebelli's *Maddelena*. On the other hand, *Gilda* was represented for the first time by Mdle. Ilma di Murska, about whom much might be said. The Hungarian *prima donna* is now stronger in voice, if not a better singer and actress, than ever—she could hardly improve upon her vocal dexterity or her peculiar dramatic impulse;—and it will be assumed that she made a success with the heroine of Verdi's opera. We anticipate results more striking eventually; when, for example, she has thoroughly familiarized herself with the part, and can give way to that *abandon* which is her greatest strength. 'Caro nome' was injured by an unfortunate mistake, but in 'Un di se ben,' Mdle. di Murska sang well enough to atone for any conceivable slip of memory. We may say here, that the band and chorus have been gathered together with admirable discretion. Each is of first-class excellence, and so—need we mention it?—is the conductor, Signor Arditì. The opera on Monday was 'Lucia,' cast in a manner too familiar for much comment here. Mdle. di Murska as the heroine, Mr. Santley as *Enrico*, Signor Mongini as *Edgardo*, and Signor Foli as *Raimondo* sustained their old parts in the usual manner, except that Mdle. di Murska was better than usual. There has been no finer impersonation of the Scott-Donizetti heroine on the operatic stage of late. Mdle. di Murska's acting throughout the contract scene was of the highest order, and she appeared to court the difficulties of her music as though she loved them. On Tuesday Madame Monbelli made her *début* as *Rosina* ('Il Barbiere') with decided success, at least in respect of vocalism. This result surprises nobody who heard her in the concert-rooms of last season. It will be remembered that Madame Monbelli's pure voice, fluent execution, and admirable style then met with the highest favour. Her appearance on the stage now was, therefore, fully assured against failure, no matter what the shortcomings of the actress. This was well, because Madame Monbelli's dramatic power is as yet of an elementary sort. She may improve upon it easily, and an artist of so much intelligence can hardly fail to do so. We doubt whether the audience cared a great deal for Madame Monbelli's defects as an actress. They listened to Rossini's charming music charmingly sung, and were, not without reason, satisfied. Another new comer, Signor Castelli, appeared as *Don Bartolo*. He will make an acceptable artist for parts difficult to get acceptably filled. Signor Bettini sang well as *Almaviva*, if he did not quite look like a grandee of Spain; and the *Figaro* of Signor Gassier was as lively and entertaining as ever. Signor Foli has appeared to greater advantage than in the character of *Don Basilio*. His qualifications for such work do not extend beyond his merits as a singer. 'Faust' was advertised to be played on Thursday, with a new *prima donna*, Mdle. Reboux, as *Marguerite*. We must reserve our notice of this performance.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

'Le Petit Faust,' which has had a far greater success abroad than any other of M. Hervé's productions, was brought out on Monday in an English dress under the title of 'Little Faust.' Some of its foreign success may fairly be attributed to the obscenity of several of the scenes. This element of attractiveness is wanting to the English version; nevertheless it will most likely prove popular. None of the persons engaged have good voices, and they do not sing with much point; but the music altogether has been so carefully rehearsed and the piece is so remarkably well put on the stage, that it has a kind of fictitious brilliancy. The music is as weak as music can well be, but it is always lively and its unambitiousness disarms criticism to a considerable extent. Mr. Farnie has introduced into the libretto a certain amount of confusion of

which it was before innocent. His verse is always clever, and his dialogue generally coarse. The principal actors cannot be accused of refining their parts. Miss Soldene and Mr. MacLagan, the *Gretchen* and *Faust* of the cast, both sin on the side of over-exertion, the lady trying to make up by muscular emphasis for lack of voice, and the gentleman to atone by strident singing for inability to speak the words of his rôle with point. Mr. Aynsley Cook is a very obtrusive *Valentine*, destitute of all the quaint comicality that made the original so amusing, and he contrasts most unfavourably with M. Marius, who is a highly animated but unobtrusive *Siebel*. A Mdle. Marguerite Debreux, who plays *Mephistophiles*, proves how much more a Frenchwoman can generally make out of a character-part than her English sister. Of all her qualifications—such as a well-knit figure, fine eyes, weak voice and broken English, she makes the utmost possible use. It was pleasant to note that Mdle. Debreux instantly made her mark upon the public. A Miss J. Lee also calls for emphatic praise, inasmuch as she constructed a character almost new to the stage,—a London newspaper boy—out of very scanty materials. The costumes of the piece are without exception charmingly elegant, and with their wearers, chosen we presume for their good looks, will go far to ensure a run for 'Little Faust.'

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Easter novelty here is an English translation of 'La Princesse de Trébizonde,' the only piece of M. Offenbach which at this moment holds possession of the Parisian stage. Wonderfully well given on the narrow boards of the Bouffes-Parisiens, it has sufficed to fill the little theatre in the Passage Choiseul during four consecutive months. Making full allowance for his vices and tricks of manner, we are justified in awarding some praise to the composer, inasmuch as 'The Princess of Trébizonde' exhibits a return to his earlier and purer style. There is more variety of form, more dexterity of orchestration, than in the musical burlesques which of late years have brought to M. Offenbach money and notoriety in equal measure. The story has already been related in these columns; and we have only to add, that Mr. C. L. Kenney has spared no trouble in his determination to do ample justice to the ideas of the original librettists. A certain fascination always attaches to the *vie intime* of mountebanks, and there is much natural fun in the exhibition of their difficulties under the responsibilities of etiquette imposed upon them by the sudden acquisition of a manorial domain. If Miss E. Farren had a more thankful voice, or if she knew how to make the most of it, she would be a brilliant *Regina*,—a faultless representative, that is to say, of a female *saltimbanque*; full of fun, malice and spirit, and having also a depth of feeling, disclosed only under strong provocation. Mr. Perrini, the lover of *Regina*, does not acquit himself so well as his sweetheart, and it is a pity that several movements have to be lowered in order to suit the capacities of these two vocalists. Miss Constance Loseby sings well a part that made Mdle. Van Ghel the town-talk for many months; and Miss Annie Tremaine gives *Zanetta*'s songs with more *aplomb* than correctness. If Miss Hughes, who enacts the part of the giantess of the *troupe* of mountebanks, fails to apprehend the comic side of *Manola*'s character, Mr. J. L. Toole, on the other hand, displays only the humorous peculiarities of *Cabriolo*, chief of the conjuring tribe. The *mise en scène* is charmingly artistic and complete; and 'The Princess of Trébizonde' ought to be at least as popular as any of M. Offenbach's inferior effusions.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS.

THE series of winter Saturday concerts ended last week, and to-day an extra performance takes place for the benefit of Mr. Manns. After to-day, the Crystal Palace will be given up to *fêtes* and flowers, with Italian opera-singers and military bands to do the music. The change is wise perhaps, but not a few look upon it and are sad, so great

a hold have the Saturday concerts obtained upon amateurs of classical art.

The concluding programme was not without interest. It began with Schumann's overture to 'Manfred'—a work we are disposed to couple with his Symphony in E flat on the score of general excellence. Some of its details are objectionable; but there can be no doubt that Schumann brought to his work powerful ideas, which find in his music powerful expression. We cannot compliment Mr. Manns upon his performance of the Overture. It wanted finish to a degree rarely noticeable at the Crystal Palace. Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony was admirably rendered. How it was enjoyed let the reader imagine; he is not likely to go beyond the truth. Did anybody enjoy the Prelude to Herr Wagner's 'Lohengrin,' with its "study of orchestral effects" and its unusual collection of instruments? There may have been some present for whom queer scoring (and nothing else) has attractions: such persons we congratulate upon the pleasure they derived from what, to the majority of the audience, was a cause of pain. Our congratulation, however, is by no means based upon sympathy with its objects. The remaining selections of importance were Macfarren's 'May-Day' and Hérold's overture, 'Zampa.' 'May-Day' was somewhat roughly given, and made but little effect. 'Zampa,' bustling and tuneful, did well at the end of the concert; and we can imagine a disciple of Herr Wagner, exhausted with admiration of the Prelude, listening to Hérold with the curious interest begotten of amusing barbarism. Madame Sherrington and Mr. Nelson Varley sang, but what they sang matters little.

Musical Gossip.

THE story of 'Nala and Damayanti' seems to become more popular every day. Only recently it was the subject of Signor Angelo De Gubernatis' dramatic trilogy, 'Il Re Nala'; now we learn that it will be the subject of a cantata by Ferdinand Hiller, entitled 'Nala and Damayanti,' to be performed at the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival.

ONE artist's difficulty is often another's opportunity. During Mdle. Nilsson's recent indisposition she was replaced as *Alice* in 'Robert le Diable' by Mdle. Mauduit; and, according to *L'Art Musical*, there was very little difference between the success of the two singers. Our contemporary does not say whether there was any difference between the singers themselves.

HANDEL'S 'Alexander's Feast' has again been given in Paris, under the direction of M. Bourgault-Ducoudray. Its reception was not less warm than on the first occasion.

IT is now announced, as we anticipated, that Madame Adeline Patti will not sing at the Grand Opéra in 'Les Huguenots.'

M. DE FLOTOW's new opera, 'L'Ombra,' is unfortunate. As we announced last week, the composer has been summoned to Germany; the tenor, Monjauze, has left the Lyrique, and Madame Cabel's medical advisers have ordered her complete repose. By-the-by, it is said that M. de Flotow has undertaken to complete one of the late Albert Grisar's unfinished operas.

THE new Grand Opéra at Paris requires another 500,000 francs for its completion, and the Commission du Budget has decided to allow the sum.

Le *Ménestrel* announces that during his present stay in Paris, Signor Verdi has "étudié" Madame Patti in 'La Traviata,' and Mdle. Nilsson in 'Robert le Diable.' He is said to contemplate writing another opera, and his studies may therefore have had a definite object.

THE run of 'La Princesse de Trébizonde' at the Bouffes-Parisiens has at length been interrupted. After 135 representations, which brought to the treasury 400,000 francs, an interruption might be endured without repining.

M. DE BÉRIOT, the violinist, has died at Brussels.

THE production of M. Jules Cohen's 'Dea'

at the Opéra Comique has been postponed, owing to the illness of an artist.

THE Paris theatres and concert-rooms received, during March, 2,244,229 francs.

HERR BULOW has positively declined to conduct the performance of Wagner's 'Walkyrie' at Munich, notwithstanding the brilliant offers made to him. His resolution can surprise nobody.

At a concert given in the Grand Theatre, St. Petersburg, the orchestra was made up as follows:—600 trumpets, 50 drummers, and a chorus of 470 voices. The effect must have been comparable to that produced at the opening of Solomon's Temple.

On the morning of the day when the second performance of Wagner's 'Meistersänger' took place at Berlin 30 francs were asked for places which in the evening went begging for 12 sous. So says *Le Ménestrel*.

THE Cherubini Society of Florence has given a concert in honour of Abbé Liszt.

MISS ROSE HERSEE took her benefit at the New York Academy of Music recently. She appeared as *Angela* in 'Le Domino Noir,' and, says *Watson's Art Journal*, "displayed admirable qualities both as a singer and an actress."

LISZT'S Symphony to Dante's Divina Commedia has recently been played at a concert of the New York Philharmonic Society. The Abbé has many trans-Atlantic admirers, converts, perhaps, of the touring Americans who write home such gushing letters about his appearance.

DRAMA

THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

THE latest addition to the rapidly augmenting list of London theatres was made on Saturday evening, when the Vaudeville Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Montague, Thorne and James, opened its doors for the first time. The exterior of the new building, which is situated in the Strand, a few yards from the Adelphi and immediately opposite Salisbury Street, is plain. Within, the decorations are gay, and the effect is pleasing. The lines of the building are graceful, and the colours employed on the front of the boxes and on the ceiling are bright and effective. In character the decorations may be said to be Pompeian, "after the style of" South Kensington. A drop-scene, representing histrionic performances in Athens, is as glaring in colour and as slovenly in execution as such things generally are. In size the Vaudeville appears about on a par with the Olympic or the St. James's. The commencement of the performance was interrupted by manifestations of discontent from a portion of the audience, which found the newness of the decorations detrimental to dress and destructive of comfort. In the haste to seize the golden harvest of Easter the workmen had been hurried beyond their powers, and more than one part of the theatre was unfinished on the opening night. We have here an instance of a cardinal defect in English management, in which anxiety to grasp an immediate return overpowers the desire to render a performance noticeable for completeness.

Mr. Andrew Halliday's comedy, 'For Love or Money,' is one of those slender pieces, with interest purely domestic, the growth of which in managerial estimation is synchronous with the rise into popularity of the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Dramatists and managers forget, however, that the success of the comedies for which the Prince of Wales's Theatre is now famous is obtained in spite of, and not in consequence of, the slenderness of their construction, and they find the defects of Mr. Robertson's plays easier to imitate than their excellencies. 'For Love or Money,' though cleverly written and fairly interesting in story, is a rather servile imitation of the class of pieces to which we refer. Scenes, characters, incidents and dialogue recall more or less strongly Mr. Robertson's comedies. The plot is as simple as it can be. A major on half-pay, of aristocratic birth and tastes, but of limited

income, sends his two daughters into the streets to forage for the husbands who, apparently, are to be found on the "pavé." The girls return, one with a city clerk with a small income, the second with a rich and dashing speculator. Under the circumstances, each may be considered to have done pretty well. But the splendour of the triumph of one converts into defeat the modest success of the other, and the wife of the city clerk finds herself, accordingly, treated to a strong draught of parental disapproval and neglect. Act 2 shows that riches are unsubstantial. The wealthy speculator is reduced to bankruptcy; the splendour with which he has surrounded his wife proving to be in the charge of bailiffs disguised as domestics. Act 3 proves that a small income is better than large revenues. A domestic interior is exhibited, in which love is seen as the ally of comfort, and charity as the offspring of contentment. So rich is the stock of happiness produced by the exercise of homely and frugal virtues that all who come in sight of the household wherein they are practised are gainers. The extravagant learn lessons of self-restraint, the revengeful are taught the beauty of forgiveness. Fortune, too, smiles upon those who have thus been "not only good themselves, but the cause of good in others," and perhaps with a view of testing their fortitude under more trying circumstances, drops wealth into their laps. What merit the play formed from this simple story possesses lies in the freshness and prettiness of certain scenes, rather than in artistic completeness or well-arranged coherence of parts. Some of the situations and portions of the dialogue are good and effective, while others are not a little heartless. The heroine, who, as a model of domestic virtue, demands our admiration, displays a most unamiable spirit of contradiction, and is unbearably jocose over the misfortunes of her parents. Her husband is a rather lack-a-daisical character. Others of the personages of the drama are too strongly accentuated,—two quarrelsome mothers-in-law being altogether extravagant, unpleasant and unnatural. When the play is shorn of a third of the first and third acts, and two-thirds of the second, it will have a fair chance of success. It has some real merits of freshness and vivacity, which at present are insufficient to bear the weight of unnecessary dialogue and superfluous situations and characters. Miss Amy Fawcett, who played the heroine, is an actress from whom much may be expected. She has sagacity and dramatic instinct, and when she overcomes a habit of tripping in the words of her part, attributable, apparently, to nervousness, she will take a good position in comedy. Other parts in the play were fairly sustained by Messrs. Montague, Irving, Honey, Stephens and Garthorne, and Misses Clare and Cavendish. The burlesque which followed is entitled 'Don Carlos; or, the Infante in Arms.' It is a flimsy and old-fashioned production, an altogether unfavourable specimen of an unpleasant class of pieces. It was well acted, however, and obtained a certain hold over the audience. Miss Nelly Power, Mr. Thomas Thorne and Mr. George Honey are sufficiently clever to give a piece of this class a chance of popularity, whatever its intrinsic weakness. Miss Kathleen Irwin, an agreeable-looking and intelligent actress, altogether thrown away in the part she played, endeavoured to give an artistic and a lady-like performance in burlesque,—forgetful, apparently, that her efforts involved an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. In consequence of the hour at which the performance of the burlesque concluded, the farce announced for production was not given. The performances were favourably received. During the evening Mr. Montague read an Occasional Address, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FRENCH comedy requires French acting. English actors are seldom seen to such hopeless disadvantage as when they strive to present a Parisian exquisite or a man of fashion. A sort of jauntiness, or what was once called jackadandyism, represents the nearest approach to airiness at which the average actor can arrive. In the case of actresses, a similar

difficulty is presented. There are not half-a-dozen women on the English stage who can laugh naturally, or can talk brightly without raising the voice into a painful *falsetto*. Under these circumstances, the chances on an English stage of a play so radically French as 'Frou Frou' are small. The translation, by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, produced at the Olympic, presents adequately the dialogue, and preserves a fair measure of the humour and the tenderness of the original. But the acting of the play deprives it of all chance of success. Frou Frou, the volatile heroine, the incarnation of frivolity, finds a handsome and Cleopatra-like exponent, who screams when she should laugh and rants when she should weep. Valréas, the type of the Parisian *jeunesse dorée*, is presented by a matter-of-fact young Englishman. Brigard, the wicked old haunter of the *coulisses*, becomes that most non-descript of all stage types—a light comedy old man—and Henri de Sartorys, the diplomat, develops into a prosperous and substantial English stockbroker. The performance was accordingly unsatisfactory throughout. Much has been done at the Olympic to give the play a chance of popularity. Good scenery and costly dresses have been provided, and the entire *mise en scène* has been carefully arranged. But the artistically disposed background renders only more obvious the incompetency of the representation.

Of the principal characters of 'Frou Frou,' one only is competently presented. In *Louise*, the sister of the heroine, Miss Mattie Reiffhardt displays intelligence and dramatic perception. The part, however, is not difficult to play, and success in it is scarcely a test of the merits of an actress. Mr. David Fisher shows some talent in *Brigard*, but sadly overdoes the comic side of the character. Mr. Edwards has, in his wish to consult English notions of propriety, taken some of the colour out of M. Brigard. The wisdom of this course is doubtful. The immorality of Brigard is implied, if not exhibited, and the gain on the score of propriety is not commensurate with the loss on the score of art.

Two theatres are disputing the right to play 'Frou Frou.' Judging from its appearance on an English stage, we should estimate the manager more fortunate who is unsuccessful in his suit.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

MR. H. J. CRAVEN'S domestic drama, 'Milky White,' one of the cleverest and most amusing productions of its author, has been played at this house, with Mr. Craven in the principal character, of which he was the original exponent. It is succeeded by a burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled 'Robert Macaire; or, the Roadside Inn turned Inside Out.' There is nothing in this burlesque to distinguish it from a score of productions equally flimsy and unmeaning that have seen the light during recent years. In the representation, the *Jacques Strop* of Mr. Clarke deserves mention as an artistic and a thoroughly humorous performance.

THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE first performance by the French company, at the Princess's, took place on Wednesday evening, in presence of a large and unusually brilliant assemblage. Molière's 'Tartuffe' and the *proverbe* of Alfred de Musset, 'Il faut qu'une Porte soit ouverte ou fermée,' constituted the programme. To those familiar with the manner in which dramatic masterpieces are represented at the Comédie the performance of 'Tartuffe' was in no way noticeable. Playgoers less well instructed, however, might be fairly satisfied with a representation which was respectable throughout, and in one or two characters attained absolute excellence. Madame Plessy—an actress of high and well-earned reputation—played *Elmire*, a part offering little difficulty, and, it may be added, no remarkable opportunity to an artist of such varied experience. *Tartuffe* was supported by M. Paul Deshayes. M. Daubray presented *Orgon* in a rather remarkable but not ineffective fashion. M. Daubray is very droll in appearance, and is, we should suppose, suited

better to farce than to comedy. The rubicund good nature and jollity of his face were, however, in this instance qualified by a fatuous self-content and a wrong-headedness which were quite in keeping with the part. M. Daubray certainly was not, so far as appearance is concerned, the Orgon one imagines in reading the play, but he was a very respectable and a thoroughly-amusing Orgon nevertheless. Mdlle. Desmonts as *Mari- anne*, Madame Marie-Paturel as *Dorine*, M. Latouche as *Cléante*, and M. Andrieu as *Damis*, acted creditably. M. Paul Cleves as *Valère* had whitened his face till he looked like the ghost rather than the substance of that impetuous and unreasonable lover. The scene of the love-making and detection of Tartuffe was well played by all. Madame Plessy was admirable in voice and action, and M. Deshayes marked with great skill the change from the unctuous snirk of the lover to the mortification of the baffled impostor, and again to the arrogance of the ruffian in whose hands fate has placed the cards which secure him victory, and enable him to dispense with further artifice. The text was followed closely, and few excisions were made, the most important occurring apparently in the speech of the *exempt*, in which the court-dramatist lauded the monarch whose favour he was anxious to secure for his sufficiently daring play. After what has been asserted by Lessing and other German critics, it is scarcely treasonable to maintain that 'Tartuffe,' admirable as is its satire, is not a very amusing drama to witness. To a large portion of the audience its rhymed verses offered some difficulty, and the play, as a whole, commended itself apparently to the English patrons of the French drama rather on the score of its reputation than that of the entertainment it afforded. With the delightful *proverbe* of Alfred de Musset the case was different. Slight as is the piece, and it is no more than a rather lengthy declaration of love resulting unexpectedly from a morning call, the brightness and *finesse* of its dialogue told admirably with the entire assembly. The *proverbe*, it is true, was charmingly acted. Nothing could be better, in their way, than the ease and delicacy of Madame Plessy, and the manner of M. Lafont blended earnestness and polish in the fashion which has given that actor a foremost place among comedians.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

THE version of 'Frou Frou,' by Mr. Webster, jun., produced at St. James's Theatre, has the faults which beset most English translations of French dramas. It is verbose, windy and full of Anglicanisms; and it misses much of the flavour and spirit of the original. Adequately to render into English the epigrammatic forms of expression to which more than any other language the French lends itself, is always a difficulty. Very moderate pains are, however, required to avoid such errors of translation as Mr. Webster has exhibited. When MM. Meilhac and Halévy speak of a woman as dressed "en costume de Circassienne" Mr. Webster vulgarizes the language if not the idea, and says she was "dressed like the Queen of the Hottentots." When Gilberte says "Une heure de colère et voilà où j'en suis arrivée," these words are rendered "I have sown the whirlwind and reaped the storm,"—a phrase eminently appropriate in the mouth of an Englishwoman whose youth has been nurtured on Bible texts, but quite unsuitable to a Frenchwoman, and almost ludicrous in the mouth of Frou Frou. Many instances of equal carelessness might be advanced. The dialogue generally is more diffuse than the French, long phrases being continually employed where shorter phrases could with little difficulty have been found. To compensate for the extra length thus caused, scenes which add to the perspicuity and comeliness of the play are omitted. There is no great intrinsic importance in the parts Mr. Webster has excised. 'Frou Frou' in the original, however, is so artistic in workmanship that there is no room for omission. The absence of a single scene detracts from the beauty of the whole. For this reason 'Frou Frou' offers little difficulty to a translator, who has no occasion to trouble himself with

anything except rendering into adequately expressive English the language in which its story is told.

The acting of the comedy was not much better than the adaptation. Mdlle. Beatrice, who plays the heroine, is a rather lack-a-daisical and *larmoyante* actress, well fitted to enact the heroines of the German drama of sentiment, but wholly unsuited to French comedy. In the later scenes Mdlle. Beatrice was impressive, and her acting throughout had ease and intelligence. She was unable, however, to give any appearance of lightheartedness and coquetry to the heroine, and the impersonation of Frou Frou was in some respects almost a caricature. Mr. W. Farren, as *M. Brigard*, the father of Gilberte, a man with a strong interest in theatrical art, and especially the choreographic portion of it, Miss Henrade, as *Louise*, the sister of the heroine, and Mr. Gaston Murray, in a subordinate part, were effective, judged by an English standard. Mr. Barton Hill, as *Henri de Sartorys*, the hero, Mr. Shore, as *Valéas*, the seducer of Gilberte, and Miss Larkin, as the *Baroness de Cambri*, with the other actors, scarcely reached that moderate elevation. The *mise-en-scène* was costly. Louise, however, was decidedly over-fashionable in appearance. Her costume should by its simplicity have contrasted with that of the heroine. Due regard was not paid moreover to the harmony of colours, and the effect of the dresses in juxtaposition with the furniture and decorations was sometimes very displeasing.

THE HOLBORN THEATRE.

If plays such as 'Behind the Curtain,' with which the Holborn Theatre has re-opened under new management, are the best original dramatists can supply, we shall acquiesce in the expediency of supplying our stage as hitherto from the writings of French authors. This piece has almost every fault a play can have. Its plot is a farrago of crimes committed by preposterous characters acting on inadequate motives; its action is scarcely intelligible, its moral tone is objectionable, and its representations of the life it professes to depict are unnatural and untrue. Few plays that have been seen on the boards of a well-conducted theatre pander to a more ignoble curiosity, or strive to earn a less worthy reputation. The life of actors is depicted in the colours in which the opponents of stage-plays have always represented it, and the behind scenes of a theatre are shown as a very tolerable imitation of Pandemonium. Forgery, murder, arson are the principal ingredients in the story, and the characters embrace more specimens of different forms of infamy than one play, so far as we remember, has hitherto exhibited. The actors struggled with parts that no skill could render attractive, the greatest success which could be hoped being to render less repulsive the unpleasant characters they are called upon to present. Scenery of a very elaborate kind was exhibited. One or two views were pleasing and in good taste, others were garish in the extreme. One fact more in connexion with this work needs to be chronicled. It was a complete success. The author and the actors received a summons at the fall of the curtain, and a chorus of applause attended the performance from first to last. Comment upon this is surely unnecessary.

THE SURREY THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES H. ROSS's maiden dramatic effort has been successful. At the Surrey Theatre on Easter Eve 'Clam' was received with unequivocal favour and applause. We have not space to detail the incidents of the play, but their nature may be surmised by all readers when we say that London is the scene of the drama; that poverty, love, murder form the theme of the romance, and that among the principal personages figuring therein are street Arabs, an attorney struck off the rolls, an Oxford undergraduate, the keeper of a disreputable public-house in Deadman's Lane, a young lady of fortune, together with an assortment of policemen and sheriff's officers. Mr. Ross has managed to maintain the interest of the piece from the beginning to the end. The

plot is clear, and the material colouring distinct. The moral colouring, too, is commendable, for, although several characters of the criminal class figure prominently throughout, the curtain falls upon men who have had their deserts. The acting was satisfactory, especially that of Miss Agnes Burdett, whose personation of *Clam* shows her to be possessed of dramatic power and discernment. Mr. Charles Sennett, Mr. John Murray, Mr. Augustus Glover and Miss Rose Ogilvie assumed the remaining principal parts. The scenery and the incidental dancing were much applauded, and at the close of the play author, actors and scene-painter were summoned to the footlights.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. W. S. GILBERT is preparing for the Haymarket Theatre a fairy comedy in three acts. This is a step in the right direction. The same author will produce shortly a fairy extravaganza at the Charing Cross Theatre.

AMONG the Easter performances at the more remote or less-important theatres are a burlesque at the Standard entitled 'Guy Fawkes; or, a New Way to blow up a King'; the revival of 'Peep o' Day' at Astley's; and the production of Mr. Watts Phillips's drama, 'Nobody's Child,' at the Grecian. New dramas of a sensational description have been produced at the East London, the Britannia and the Pavilion Theatres.

'L'AILE DE CORBEAU,' a comedy by M. Lafontaine, stands first in order of production among the forthcoming novelties at the Vaudeville, in Paris.

THE success of the *Matinées Littéraires* of M. Ballande has led to the establishment at the Ambigu Comique of a series of *Matinées Dramatiques*. The first performance at these consisted of the *Othello* of M. Ducis, with a *conférence* by M. Faby. In the representation M. Beauvallet played *Othello* and Madame Aguilon *Desdemona*. The *conférence* appears to have been unsatisfactory in most respects. Among the statements made by M. Faby were some that are a little startling. We are told that Molière took *Tartuffe* from Richard the Third, and that Beaumarchais intended *Basile* as a counterpart to *Iago*.

'LA FOURMILIÈRE,' a drama in five acts and seven tableaux, has been produced with little success at the Théâtre des Menus-Plaisirs. Its author hides himself, or herself, behind the *nom de plume* of Hippolyte Langlois.

'LES Puits de Carnac,' a four-act drama by M. Dumay, has been played at the Château d'Eau. It is a story of Brittany, in which an old Chouan executes most Brutus-like justice upon his daughter.

'LA QUADERNA DI NANNI,' by Signor Valentino Carrera, has, says the *Rivista Europea*, achieved a great success at the Alfieri Theatre, in Florence. This new comedy, which treats of society and of social life, is praiseworthy as an attempt to substitute refined comedy for the farcical buffooneries which too often occupy the stage. Signor Carrera was several times called before the curtain.

MR. EDWARD N. THAYER, whose death is announced from New York, was at one time an actor of great reputation. He was considered the best representative of a fop on the American stage. His career was eventful. Commencing life as a sailor, he fought on the Chesapeake during her well-remembered action with the Shannon; was taken prisoner and conducted to Halifax. After the peace he studied law, and in 1821 made his first appearance on the stage.

A VERSION of the 'Chatte Blanche' has been produced at Wood's Museum, New York, with the title literally translated from the French, 'The White Cat.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. N.—J. T.—C. W. D.—E. J.—A. N.—A. C. K.—F. A.—J. E. C.—J. F.—G. T. B.—H. K.—G.—received.

Erratum.—Page 519, col. 3, line 21 from the bottom, for "supercutor" read *superentor*.

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